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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 70—82nd Congress

Chapter 202—1st Session

H. J. Res. 277

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 70

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL 1952: Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952. Available funds based on the first quarter (except Defense Department); provides for Economic Cooperation, China Area Aid, International Development, and Institute of Inter-American Affairs as proposed, but limits the amounts for Economic Cooperation to \$145,000,000 and International Development to \$2,500,000; reappropriates funds as proposed but provides that such funds for Economic Cooperation shall be available only for the purposes of the Indian Emergency Food Aid Act, and restricts automobile purchases as proposed.

SUMMARY AND INDEX ON HISTORY OF H. R. RES. 277

June 26, 1951	Reported without amendment. House Report 655. Print of H.J. Res. 277 as reported.
June 28, 1951	Passed House with amendment. Referred to Senate Appropriations Committee.
June 29, 1951	Reported with amendments (Senate Report 498). Print of H.J. Res. 277 as reported. Passed Senate with amendments. Senate conferees appointed.
June 30, 1951	House conferees appointed. Both Houses agreed to conference report. Print of Conference Report.
July 1, 1951	Pub. Law 70 -- Approved.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

JUNE 26, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 277]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred House Joint Resolution No. 277, making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the joint resolution be agreed to.

The several appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1952 are still pending at various legislative stages and it is not possible to secure enactment of most of them before the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1, 1951. In order to enable the various agencies of the government to continue their operations uninterrupted pending final action on the regular bills it is necessary to enact the so-called continuing resolution which is customary in such cases. For that purpose the enactment of the accompanying joint resolution, making provision for all necessary functions until July 31, 1951, is recommended.





82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 277

[Report No. 655]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 26, 1951

Mr. CANNON introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 26, 1951

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable
5 corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the
6 several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organ-
7 izational units in each branch of the Government—

8 (a) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying
9 out of projects or activities (not otherwise specifically pro-
10 vided for in this joint resolution) for which appropriations,
11 funds, or other authority were available during the fiscal year

1 1951 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority
2 (subject to limitations, restrictions, and permissive provi-
3 sions) would be made available by any appropriation Act
4 enumerated in this subsection, to the extent and in the manner
5 which would be provided for in such Act: *Provided*, That in
6 any case where the amount to be made available or the
7 authority to be granted under such Act as passed by the
8 House of Representatives is different from that to be made
9 available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate,
10 the pertinent project or activity shall be carried out under
11 whichever amount is lesser or whichever authority is more
12 restrictive: *Provided further*, That where an item is included
13 in any such appropriation Act which has been passed by
14 only one House, or where an item is included in only one
15 version of such an Act which has been passed by both Houses,
16 such project or activity shall be carried on under the appro-
17 priation, funds, or authority granted by the one House:
18 *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount made
19 available under this subsection for any project or activity
20 exceed the amount provided for by the Budget estimates for
21 the fiscal year 1952 for the period involved: *Provided fur-*
22 *ther*, That no provision which is included in any appropria-
23 tion act enumerated in this subsection but which was not
24 included in the applicable appropriation act for the fiscal
25 year 1951, and which by its terms is applicable to more than

1 one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to
2 any appropriation, fund, or authority provided in this joint
3 resolution unless such provision shall have been included
4 in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House
5 and the Senate: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall
6 apply to the following:

7 Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation
8 Act, 1952;

9 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1952;

10 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952;

11 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952;

12 Department of Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1952;

13 Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1952;

14 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1952.

15 (b) Such amounts as may be necessary for carrying out
16 projects and activities (not otherwise specifically provided
17 for in this joint resolution) under the agencies enumerated in
18 this subsection, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained
19 for any such project or activity in the last quarter of the
20 fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That, with the approval of the
21 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the amount made avail-
22 able hereunder may be increased, where necessary to provide
23 for seasonal variations, on the basis of an annual rate for
24 operations not in excess of that consistent with the rate which

1 obtained in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*
2 *further*, That in no case shall the amount made available
3 under this subsection for any project or activity exceed the
4 amount provided for by the Budget estimates for the fiscal
5 year 1952 for the period involved: *Provided further*, That
6 this subsection shall apply to the following:

7 Legislative Branch:

8 Senate;

9 Architect of the Capitol (Senate items) ;

10 Department of State;

11 Department of Justice;

12 Department of Commerce;

13 Department of Defense;

14 The Judiciary;

15 National Security Council;

16 National Security Resources Board;

17 Reconstruction Finance Corporation;

18 General Services Administration (emergency operating
19 expenses) ;

20 National Science Foundation;

21 Federal Civil Defense Administration;

22 Selective Service System;

23 Government and Relief in Occupied Areas;

24 Government in Occupied Areas of Germany.

25 (c) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carry-

1 ing out, at a rate for operations (except as otherwise pro-
2 vided for in this subsection) not in excess of that which ob-
3 tained in the month of June 1951, of projects and activities,
4 including the Office of Defense Mobilization, under the De-
5 fense Production Act of 1950, and the Housing and Rent
6 Act of 1950: *Provided*, That, during the period covered by
7 this joint resolution, obligations outstanding at any one time
8 for expanding defense production under sections 302 and 303
9 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 shall not exceed, in
10 the aggregate, the total of the amounts made available and
11 authorized to be made available by subsections 304 (b) and
12 (c) of said Act as originally enacted: *Provided further*,
13 That no appropriation or authorization contained herein shall
14 be available for the carrying out of any project or activity
15 (except for liquidation of projects or activities being carried
16 out on June 30, 1951) under the Defense Production Act
17 of 1950 or the Housing and Rent Act of 1950 except those
18 which by the terms of said Acts may be continued after June
19 30, 1951, or those which may be authorized to be carried
20 out after said date by any extension of, amendment to, or
21 supplementation of, either of said Acts.

22 (d) Such additional amounts as may be necessary to
23 provide for continuance of an increasing rate for operations
24 under projects or activities for which appropriations, funds,

1 or authorizations are made available under subsections (a),
2 (b), or (c), and for which an increasing rate obtained
3 during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951 pursuant to
4 appropriations available for that purpose: *Provided*, That
5 in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this
6 subsection exceed that contemplated by the Budget estimates
7 for the fiscal year 1952: *Provided further*, That the amounts
8 provided for in this subsection shall be available only to the
9 extent authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the
10 Budget.

11 (e) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying
12 out, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained in the
13 fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951, of projects and activi-
14 ties under applicable appropriations as follows:

15 Mutual Defense Assistance;

16 China Area Aid;

17 Economic Cooperation (including assistance to further
18 European military production) ;

19 International Development;

20 Institute of Inter-American Affairs;

21 and, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated, funds
22 heretofore appropriated for Mutual Defense Assistance, Eco-
23 nomic Cooperation, and China Area Aid shall remain avail-
24 able (but not beyond the limiting date specified in clause

1 (c) of section 5) for programs, projects, and activities
2 initiated prior to July 1, 1951.

3 SEC. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia
4 are authorized to incur obligations and to make expenditures
5 therefor from applicable funds and revenues of said District,
6 as may be necessary to carry out projects and activities for
7 which appropriations, funds, or other authority were avail-
8 able thereunder during the fiscal year 1951, to the extent and
9 in the manner provided for by the District of Columbia
10 Appropriation Act, 1952, as passed by the House of Repre-
11 sentatives, but the rate of operation for such projects and
12 activities shall not exceed that which obtained in the fourth
13 quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That obligations
14 and expenditures hereunder shall be subject to the provisions
15 of section 3 of this Act insofar as applicable: *Provided fur-*
16 *ther*, That the Commissioners are further authorized to incur
17 obligations and make expenditures, as provided for herein,
18 for the Office of Civil Defense and the Office of Administrator
19 of Rent Control of said District, but the rate of operations
20 for such offices shall not exceed that which obtained in the
21 fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That
22 the provisions of this section relating to the Office of Admin-
23 istrator of Rent Control shall be effective (except for liqui-
24 dation of projects or activities being carried out on June 30,

1 1951) only to such extent as may be provided for by any
2 extension of, amendment to, or supplementation of the
3 District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act.

4 SEC. 3. Appropriations and funds made available, and
5 authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution shall be
6 subject not only to those provisions of title XII of the
7 General Appropriation Act, 1951, which constitute per-
8 manent law, but also to those provisions of said title (except
9 section 1214) which were applicable only to the fiscal year
10 1951, and the provisions of section 1302 of the Supplemental
11 Appropriation Act, 1951, in the same manner as if such
12 annual provisions were contained in, and related to appro-
13 priations, funds, and authorizations made available by this
14 joint resolution.

15 SEC. 4. Appropriations and funds made available, and
16 authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution, shall be
17 determined under the terms hereof by reference to the status
18 of the pertinent appropriation Acts on June 30, 1951, and
19 Budget estimates on June 22, 1951, and shall remain avail-
20 able in the amount and in the manner so determined until
21 (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project
22 or activity provided for herein, or (b) enactment of the
23 applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any
24 provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1951,
25 whichever first occurs.

1 SEC. 5. Expenditures from appropriations, funds, or
2 authorizations made available pursuant to this joint resolution
3 shall be available without regard to the time limitations set
4 forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised
5 Statutes, and shall be charged to any applicable appropria-
6 tion, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such
7 applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained
8 is enacted into law.

82^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 277

[Report No. 655]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal
year 1952, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

JUNE 26, 1951

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 26, 1951

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Puerto Rico's quota for marketing on the mainland from 910,000 tons to 1,080,000 tons; increase from 6,000 to 12,000 tons the quotas for the Virgin Islands; increase the participation of the full-duty countries supplying our market; besides containing a few amendments affecting quota administration. Mr. Myers also reviewed the conditions that made it necessary for this country to undertake special sugar legislation, and the benefits that have come from that legislation, as well as the historic national importance of our sugar industry and the need for continued sugar legislation. He stated that the Department of Agriculture and the other interested executive departments, with the approval of the President, recommended the enactment of the bill under discussion.

The second witness was Gordon Pickett Peyton, attorney, of Washington, D. C., who spoke on behalf of various industrial users of sugar. He stressed the importance of sugar as a vital commodity to each of the members of the associations he represented, stating that 50 percent of the national sugar consumption is required by industrial users. Mr. Peyton concluded by requesting that after completion of the present witnesses' schedule, the hearings be recessed for 60 days so that industry groups may have a chance to consider the matter; it being deemed that by the end of the suggested period various industries concerned will be able to support the proposal or at least advance suggestions for constructive amendments. Recessed until tomorrow morning.

MILITARY PUBLIC WORKS

Committee on Armed Services: Heard Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett in executive session regarding H. R. 4524, to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations. Recessed until tomorrow morning, when it will interrogate Secretary Lovett and hear testimony from Secretary of the Army Pace.

MUTUAL SECURITY

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, appeared for the second day in support of the proposed mutual security program. He was questioned by the committee during the entire session today regarding his statement of yesterday wherein he testified on behalf of the program which requested a total of \$8.5 billion—of which \$6.3 billion are for military aid and \$2.2 billion are for economic aid. Mr. Acheson will return again tomorrow morning for further committee interrogation.

INDIANS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Morris Subcommittee on Indian Affairs considered, but took no action on, H. R. 3979, to define the enrolled Indians of California as an identifiable group of American Indians; and H. R. 4190, to authorize the presentation of claims of the Coos (or Kowes) Bay, Lower Umpqua (or Kala-

watset), and Siuslaw Tribes of Indians to the Indian Claims Commission. Representatives Engle (author of H. R. 3979), and Ellsworth (author of H. R. 4190), were heard on behalf of their respective bills. Subcommittee recessed until tomorrow morning, when it will take further action on miscellaneous Indian bills.

DRUG PRESCRIPTIONS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Ordered reported favorably to the House, with amendments, H. R. 3298, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, dealing with the refilling of prescriptions for drugs.

SUBMERGED LANDS—INDEPENDENCE DAY

Committee on the Judiciary: Ordered reported favorably to the House H. R. 4484, a bill to confirm and establish the titles of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands and waters, etc.

Also ordered reported S. J. Res. 51, providing for United States participation in the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, Pa. This joint resolution was approved for reporting to the full committee at an executive meeting of the Lane Subcommittee No. 4, which met prior to the full committee's session. The same measure was subsequently adopted by the House today.

FEDERAL PAY INCREASE

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: At today's hearings on Federal pay-increase legislation, Bernard Dickmann, president, National Association of Postmasters of the United States, St. Louis, Mo., endorsed proposed pay increases for postmasters throughout the country. Other witnesses to testify on the same proposals were the following members of the legislative committee of the Postmasters' Association: Charles E. Puskar (chairman), of Imperial, Pa.; Neal A. Sibley, Baltimore, Md.; Elizabeth K. Black, Mound City, Mo.; and Rosa L. Lindsey, Irwinton, Ga. Committee recessed until tomorrow morning, when further testimony will be received from representatives of postmaster and supervisor associations.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

Committee on Rules: Granted a closed rule providing for 3 hours' debate on H. J. Res. 277, making temporary appropriations for certain Government departments pending enactment of 1952 appropriation bills. Representatives Rooney, Mahon, and Gary appeared in favor of the closed rule; while Representatives Taber, H. Carl Andersen, and Phillips recommended various changes in the proposed joint resolution, with Mr. Taber also objecting to a closed rule. All finally agreed to the rule providing for 3 hours of general debate as against the original request for 2 hours.

COMMUNISM

Committee on Un-American Activities: Continued its investigation of communistic activities in vital defense areas, questioning witnesses who have been or are now employed in industrial plants in the Baltimore, Md., area. The witnesses, all of whom refused to answer pertinent questions regarding the Communist party association, were Aaron Ostrofsky, Samuel Schmerler, Irving Kandel, all residents of Baltimore, Md. Adjourned until tomorrow morning, when further witnesses will be called for questioning.

TAXATION

Committee on Ways and Means: Ordered the following bills reported favorably to the House:

H. R. 2562, requires that a marine insurance company subject to excess-profits tax shall consider 50 percent

of its reserves as equity capital in computing the tax under the equity capital method;

H. R. 3181, to continue until the close of June 30, 1952, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap; and

H. R. 3804, to limit the retroactive application of the income tax on Federal employees working in the possessions or in the Canal Zone.

Joint Committee Meetings

APPROPRIATIONS—LABOR-FSA

Conferees on H. R. 3709, Labor-FSA appropriations for 1952, met briefly in executive session to begin consideration of the differences between the House and Senate-passed versions of the bill. They will meet again tomorrow.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

New Laws

(For last listing of Public Laws, see Digest, p. D556)

S. 927, to authorize Central Intelligence Agency to hire certain retired military personnel. Signed June 26, 1951 (P. L. 53).

H. R. 4393, to extend for 2 years the period during which free postage for members of the U. S. Armed Forces in Korea and other specified areas shall be in effect. Signed June 26, 1951 (P. L. 54).

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY,
JUNE 28

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations, executive, on H. R. 3790, Interior appropriations, 10 a. m., room F-37, Capitol; executive, to hear Walter J. Donnelly, High Commissioner to Austria, 11 a. m., room F-37, Capitol; Subcommittee on Armed Services, executive, on Air Force appropriations, 11 a. m., 224 Senate Office Building; subcommittee, on Army civil functions (H. R. 4386), executive, 2 p. m., room F-39, Capitol; subcommittee, on State, Justice, Commerce appropriations, executive, 2 p. m., room F-82, Capitol.

Committee on Banking and Currency, Subcommittee on Securities, Insurance, and Banking, executive, on nomination of William K. Divers to be member of HLBB, 11 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Finance, on H. R. 4473, tax-revision bill, 10 a. m., 312 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Relations, executive, on tax conventions, 3 p. m., room F-53, Capitol.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on air-mail subsidy bills (S. 436, 535, 1137, and 1657), 10 a. m., room G-16, Capitol.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, subcommittee, on S. Con. Res. 21, ethics in Government, 10 a. m., old Supreme Court chamber, Capitol.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, subcommittee, on Government employees' leave, 9 a. m., 135 Senate Office Building.

Special Committee To Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, on narcotics, 10 a. m., 318 Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Agriculture, to continue hearings on H. R. 4521, extending the Sugar Act of 1948 until December 31, 1956, 10 a. m., 1310 New House Office Building.

Committee on Armed Services, meeting of full committee on H. R. 4524, to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations. Secretary of the Army Pace and Deputy Secretary of Defense Lovett will be heard, executive, 10 a. m., 313-A Old House Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, executive meeting, to consider H. J. Res. 278, to continue for a temporary period the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the Housing and Rent Control Act of 1947, 10:30 a. m., 1301 New House Office Building.

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Holifield Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization and Dr. William H. Husband, both departmental officials, will testify, 10 a. m., 304 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, to continue on mutual security program, with Secretary of State Dean Acheson testifying, 10 a. m., 1102 New House Office Building.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, to consider various bills, 10 a. m., 1324 New House Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, executive meeting, to consider bills to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, 10 a. m., 1334 New House Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, Celler Subcommittee on the Study of Monopoly Power, on various aspects of the mobilization program, executive, 10 a. m., 346 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, on Federal pay-increase bills, to hear representatives of postmaster and supervisor associations, 10 a. m., 213 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Rules, tentatively scheduled to meet tomorrow afternoon for consideration of rules on proposed resolutions to continue certain controls, executive, room G-12, Capitol.

Committee on Un-American Activities, investigating communistic activities in the Baltimore, Md., defense area, 10 a. m., 226 Old House Office Building.

Joint Committee

Conferees, executive, on H. R. 3709, Labor-FSA appropriations, 2:30 p. m., room F-37, Capitol.

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 277

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 28 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and
for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable
5 corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the
6 several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organ-
7 izational units in each branch of the Government—

8 (a) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying
9 out of projects or activities (not otherwise specifically pro-
10 vided for in this joint resolution) for which appropriations,
11 funds, or other authority were available during the fiscal year

1 1951 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority
2 (subject to limitations, restrictions, and permissive provi-
3 sions) would be made available by any appropriation Act
4 enumerated in this subsection, to the extent and in the manner
5 which would be provided for in such Act: *Provided*, That in
6 any case where the amount to be made available or the
7 authority to be granted under such Act as passed by the
8 House of Representatives is different from that to be made
9 available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate,
10 the pertinent project or activity shall be carried out under
11 whichever amount is lesser or whichever authority is more
12 restrictive: *Provided further*, That where an item is included
13 in any such appropriation Act which has been passed by
14 only one House, or where an item is included in only one
15 version of such an Act which has been passed by both Houses,
16 such project or activity shall be carried on under the appro-
17 priation, funds, or authority granted by the one House:
18 *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount made
19 available under this subsection for any project or activity
20 exceed the amount provided for by the Budget estimates for
21 the fiscal year 1952 for the period involved: *Provided fur-*
22 *ther*, That no provision which is included in any appropria-
23 tion act enumerated in this subsection but which was not
24 included in the applicable appropriation act for the fiscal
25 year 1951, and which by its terms is applicable to more than

1 one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to
2 any appropriation, fund, or authority provided in this joint
3 resolution unless such provision shall have been included
4 in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House
5 and the Senate: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall
6 apply to the following:

7 Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation
8 Act, 1952;

9 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1952;

10 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952;

11 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952;

12 Department of Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1952;

13 Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1952;

14 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1952.

15 (b) Such amounts as may be necessary for carrying out
16 projects and activities (not otherwise specifically provided
17 for in this joint resolution) under the agencies enumerated in
18 this subsection, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained
19 for any such project or activity in the last quarter of the
20 fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That, with the approval of the
21 Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the amount made avail-
22 able hereunder may be increased, where necessary to provide
23 for seasonal variations, on the basis of an annual rate for
24 operations not in excess of that consistent with the rate which

1 obtained in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*
2 *further*, That in no case shall the amount made available
3 under this subsection for any project or activity exceed the
4 amount provided for by the Budget estimates for the fiscal
5 year 1952 for the period involved: *Provided further*, That
6 this subsection shall apply to the following:

7 Legislative Branch:

8 Senate;

9 Architect of the Capitol (Senate items) ;

10 Department of State;

11 Department of Justice;

12 Department of Commerce;

13 Department of Defense;

14 The Judiciary;

15 National Security Council;

16 National Security Resources Board;

17 Reconstruction Finance Corporation;

18 General Services Administration (emergency operating
19 expenses) ;

20 National Science Foundation;

21 Federal Civil Defense Administration;

22 Selective Service System;

23 Government and Relief in Occupied Areas;

24 Government in Occupied Areas of Germany.

25 (c) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carry-

1 ing out, at a rate for operations (except as otherwise pro-
2 vided for in this subsection) not in excess of that which ob-
3 tained in the month of June 1951, of projects and activities,
4 including the Office of Defense Mobilization, under the De-
5 fense Production Act of 1950, and the Housing and Rent
6 Act of 1950: *Provided*, That, during the period covered by
7 this joint resolution, obligations outstanding at any one time
8 for expanding defense production under sections 302 and 303
9 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 shall not exceed, in
10 the aggregate, the total of the amounts made available and
11 authorized to be made available by subsections 304 (b) and
12 (c) of said Act as originally enacted: *Provided further*,
13 That no appropriation or authorization contained herein shall
14 be available for the carrying out of any project or activity
15 (except for liquidation of projects or activities being carried
16 out on June 30, 1951) under the Defense Production Act
17 of 1950 or the Housing and Rent Act of 1950 except those
18 which by the terms of said Acts may be continued after June
19 30, 1951, or those which may be authorized to be carried
20 out after said date by any extension of, amendment to, or
21 supplementation of, either of said Acts.

22 (d) Such additional amounts as may be necessary to
23 provide for continuance of an increasing rate for operations
24 under projects or activities for which appropriations, funds,

1 or authorizations are made available under subsections (a),
2 (b), or (c), and for which an increasing rate obtained
3 during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951 pursuant to
4 appropriations available for that purpose: *Provided*, That
5 in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this
6 subsection exceed that contemplated by the Budget estimates
7 for the fiscal year 1952: *Provided further*, That the amounts
8 provided for in this subsection shall be available only to the
9 extent authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the
10 Budget.

11 (e) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying
12 out, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained in the
13 fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951, of projects and activi-
14 ties under applicable appropriations as follows:

15 Mutual Defense Assistance;

16 China Area Aid;

17 Economic Cooperation (including assistance to further
18 European military production) ;

19 International Development;

20 Institute of Inter-American Affairs;

21 and, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated, funds
22 heretofore appropriated for Mutual Defense Assistance, Eco-
23 nomic Cooperation, and China Area Aid shall remain avail-
24 able (but not beyond the limiting date specified in clause

1 (c) of section 4) for programs, projects, and activities
2 initiated prior to July 1, 1951.

3 SEC. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia
4 are authorized to incur obligations and to make expenditures
5 therefor from applicable funds and revenues of said District,
6 as may be necessary to carry out projects and activities for
7 which appropriations, funds, or other authority were avail-
8 able thereunder during the fiscal year 1951, to the extent and
9 in the manner provided for by the District of Columbia
10 Appropriation Act, 1952, as passed by the House of Repre-
11 sentatives, but the rate of operation for such projects and
12 activities shall not exceed that which obtained in the fourth
13 quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That obligations
14 and expenditures hereunder shall be subject to the provisions
15 of section 3 of this Act insofar as applicable: *Provided fur-*
16 *ther*, That the Commissioners are further authorized to incur
17 obligations and make expenditures, as provided for herein,
18 for the Office of Civil Defense and the Office of Administrator
19 of Rent Control of said District, but the rate of operations
20 for such offices shall not exceed that which obtained in the
21 fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That
22 the provisions of this section relating to the Office of Admin-
23 istrator of Rent Control shall be effective (except for liqui-
24 dation of projects or activities being carried out on June 30,

1 1951) only to such extent as may be provided for by any
2 extension of, amendment to, or supplementation of the
3 District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act.

4 SEC. 3. Appropriations and funds made available, and
5 authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution shall be
6 subject not only to those provisions of title XII of the
7 General Appropriation Act, 1951, which constitute per-
8 manent law, but also to those provisions of said title (except
9 section 1214) which were applicable only to the fiscal year
10 1951, and the provisions of section 1302 of the Supplemental
11 Appropriation Act, 1951, in the same manner as if such
12 annual provisions were contained in, and related to appro-
13 priations, funds, and authorizations made available by this
14 joint resolution.

15 SEC. 4. Appropriations and funds made available, and
16 authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution, shall be
17 determined under the terms hereof by reference to the status
18 of the pertinent appropriation Acts on June 30, 1951, and
19 Budget estimates on June 22, 1951, and shall remain avail-
20 able in the amount and in the manner so determined until
21 (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project
22 or activity provided for herein, or (b) enactment of the
23 applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any
24 provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1951,
25 whichever first occurs.

1 SEC. 5. Expenditures from appropriations, funds, or
2 authorizations made available pursuant to this joint resolution
3 shall be available without regard to the time limitations set
4 forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised
5 Statutes, and shall be charged to any applicable appropria-
6 tion, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such
7 applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained
8 is enacted into law.

Passed the House of Representatives June 28, 1951.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 277

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal
year 1952, and for other purposes.

JUNE 28 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1951
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations



Congressional Record

United States
of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 82^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 97

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1951

No. 116

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Father Walter J. Schmitz, Catholic University, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Grant us, we beseech Thee, almighty and all-merciful God, that we may ardently desire the grace to investigate wisely, and perfectly fulfill whatever may be pleasing to Thee. Guide our course in this world unto the honor of Thy name. Vouchsafe to us the proper inspiration, will, and talent for all that Thou demandest from us, that we may fulfill it as we should, and may our path to Thee, we beseech Thee, remain straight and clear to the end. Give us, O Lord, a steadfast heart, which no unworthy passion can degrade; give us an unconquerable heart, which no sorrow can cast down; give us an upright heart, which no lowly ambition can lead astray. Fill us, O Lord, with understanding, that we may know Thee as Thou art, with zeal that we may seek Thee, with wisdom that we may find Thee, and with perseverance that we may finally embrace Thee. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 134. Concurrent resolution requesting the return of the enrollment of H. R. 2349 and the reenrollment thereof.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 984) entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOEY, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. YOUNG to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on today and tomorrow, follow-

ing the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make two corrections in the permanent Record, both of which are typographical.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be permitted to meet today notwithstanding the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. During general debate?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 287 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said joint resolution except amendments offered by the direction of the Committee on Appropriations. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I have two inquiries to make, Mr. Speaker.

First, does the Committee on Appropriations expect to offer any amendments to the joint resolution?

The SPEAKER. Well, that certainly is a matter that the Chair has no knowledge of.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. If no amendments are offered to the resolution except those offered by the chairman of the committee, then, in order to amend the resolution, it will be necessary to vote down the previous question. Is that correct?

The SPEAKER. Of course, if the previous question were voted down, amendments to the resolution would be in order.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Otherwise no amendments would be in order?

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Along the lines suggested by the gentleman from Nebraska, this resolution prohibits the offering of any amendment except at the direction of the Committee on Appropriations. Now, if we are going to make a closed shop of the Committee on Appropriations, this is the way to do it.

The SPEAKER. That is not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. RANKIN. No; but that is my statement, and it stands.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, yes, I admit that this is a closed rule. It makes in order House Joint Resolution 277, introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The Committee on Rules heard from the Committee on Appropriations, and after an hour or two the Committee on Rules came to the conclusion that it should comply with the request for a closed rule.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking minority member, originally opposed, but not in the usual way, a closed rule, but stated that if we provided 3 hours' general debate that that would be satisfactory in lieu of the

2 hours that had been requested by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. What I said was that if the rule was going to be proposed as a closed rule, we would need more debate upon it than we would if it was an open rule, and that we ought to have 3 hours. I did not say that I was willing to go along with the rule as a closed rule.

Mr. SABATH. Well, we complied with the gentleman's request and granted 3 hours instead of 2 hours for general debate.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Why all this debate if the committee has already gone over it? Nobody can offer an amendment to it. Why take up 3 hours for useless debate? Why not just let us go ahead and vote on the bill? If we are going to adopt this kind of procedure, there is no use of devoting these 3 hours of debate. It is absolutely worthless and a waste of time.

Mr. SABATH. Trying to comply with the wishes of the minority from time to time, I felt in view of the fact that the gentleman from New York requested 3 hours of general debate we should comply with his request. Originally it was proposed that 2 hours should suffice, but he was under the impression that the Members should have ample opportunity to talk and express their views as to the provisions of the resolution.

Mr. RANKIN. The Committee on Appropriations does not have to have any rule at all to call up a bill. They can call it up without any rule. This is merely a gag rule they are putting on.

Mr. SABATH. But this is a stop-gap proposal. This is for the purpose of making it possible for the Government to function the next 30 days. Without this joint resolution, whose consideration this rule makes in order, the Government could not function and the employees would not be paid during the month of July. It is absolutely necessary.

This is nothing new. The gentleman from Mississippi knows that resolutions such as this have been brought in frequently because of the failure of the Congress to complete the enactment of appropriation bills. The House already has passed, I think, eight of the appropriation bills but they are pending in the other body. There are three or more awaiting House action, and I understand that within a short time they will be favorably reported.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield with pleasure to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. How many of the appropriation bills have become law, after 6 months of work?

Mr. SABATH. I said the House has passed eight.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The question was, how many have become law?

Mr. SABATH. I do not have that information before me. I cannot give the gentleman that information.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The answer is that none has become law. Is that a fact?

Mr. SABATH. The House seems to be very careful in appropriating money and is taking a great deal of time, in an effort to bring about economy. Consequently they are going slow.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I agree with the gentleman they are going slow.

Mr. SABATH. Yes, they are; at times. However, that was not so yesterday. As I understand, you gentlemen are preaching and talking, and sometimes on minor matters, voting for economy, but I did not see it yesterday, when nearly all of you, with the exception of four Members on your side, voted for a bill that will cost the Government millions of dollars.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Maybe the bill we passed yesterday will get some cotton and food for the people, through increasing production.

Mr. SABATH. The farmers are making so much money and the cotton growers are receiving such a high price under the Democratic administration for their cotton that there is no danger that we will not have enough cotton or enough food. In fact, we will have plenty, and plenty is being grown because of the high prices. Unfortunately, the prices are extremely high. In view of what is transpiring, and the refusal to comply with the President's request to bring down prices, even though the people are working and making more money than ever before, I doubt whether they will have enough money to buy the meat or foodstuffs available for their sustenance.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman will yield further, I want to remind the gentleman on the other side that according to the White House statement last year on which the Brannan monstrosity was perpetrated, the White House Executive order described cotton as a "food." So you may be eating cotton before this police action is over.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will we be able to get it?

Mr. SABATH. That may not be digestible, but in view of the gentleman's statement, I say this, talking about economy—I know he brought in from his committee last Wednesday, I think, seven bills.

Mr. RANKIN. We passed 11 bills, without consulting the Rules Committee, which had been asleep on some of the bills we submitted to them.

Mr. SABATH. You had them there only 2 days, and of course we do not sleep.

Mr. RANKIN. They had been there for something like a month or two.

Mr. SABATH. Not all of them. The gentleman's request reached me the day before he brought the bills upon the floor. But you passed them. What I want to bring home is this: I think they will call for the expenditure of about \$2,000,000,000. But these economizers, my friends, personally are mighty nice fellows, they talk nice and they look nice, but they act wrong, and they act badly when it comes to carrying out what they

advocate—economy. When it suits them they vote millions and billions away without giving it much consideration.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I want to get back to the joint resolution. I am concerned about the inability to offer amendments to a very, very important resolution. Does the gentleman know whether the Committee on Appropriations plan on offering any amendments to the resolution? If not, what was the real reason for bringing in a closed rule? Can the gentleman give us the real reason for bringing it in?

Mr. SABATH. I will answer the gentleman as I did the gentleman from Massachusetts. I am not always accorded information that I can impart to the House. I do not know whether they will offer any amendments, but if they see that amendments are needed to carry on the functions of the Government, I am satisfied that the great Committee on Appropriations will offer such amendments, amendments that may bring about the proper functioning of the Government so that no department will be crippled.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Perhaps it was because the gentleman now speaking had an innocent little amendment to propose which would take the State Department out of this privileged sanctuary. Do you think that might have had something to do with the closed rule?

Mr. SABATH. The gentleman has been here for some time and he knows that the gentleman from Illinois who is now speaking very seldom offers any annoying, troublesome amendments. He generally goes along with the committee when it is right, and I hope most of the measures which come here and that I vote for are right. When they are not right, I vote against them.

But I do not get information in advance from any of these committees.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Illinois criticized me for passing necessary veterans' legislation. I am opposed to balancing the budget on the disabled veterans, while you pour money by the billions into the sinkholes of other countries.

Mr. SABATH. On those things we really agree.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman jumped on the chairman of the Veterans' Committee for bringing in veterans' legislation to take care of the disabled veterans who are being wounded, frozen, or otherwise disabled.

Mr. SABATH. The trouble with the gentleman from Mississippi is that he refuses to understand.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand better that the gentleman wants me to.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I decline to yield further.

What I was trying to point out is that the gentlemen on the Republican side talk economy, but when it comes to voting for millions or billions of dollars, you do not hear a peep out of them.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I cannot yield. I want to conclude my remarks.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I cannot yield now, please. I may later on, but not just now.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Will the gentleman yield for a direct repudiation of what he just said?

Mr. SABATH. I cannot yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I ask the gentleman: How did you vote the other day on my motion to recommit and send that same veterans' bill back to committee? I did not notice you standing up to vote for my motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. I have not yielded to the gentleman, and I do not know whether I voted that way, but coming from that side of the aisle, I do not know whether the gentleman is right, because as a rule you gentlemen are wrong.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield—were we wrong the other day?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I decline to yield.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present. I think they ought to hear all this.

Mr. SABATH. It is worthwhile to hear.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Without objection, a call of the House is ordered.

There was no objection.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 92]

Adair	Gossett	Passman
Allen, La.	Hall	Powell
Anfuso	Edwin Arthur	Preston
Breen	Hollifield	Redden
Buckley	Irving	Reed, Ill.
Camp	Kelley, Pa.	Rivers
Carnahan	Kelly, N. Y.	Sadlak
Chatham	Kersten, Wis.	Schwabe
Dingell	Kilday	Scott, Hardie
Dondero	Larcade	Shelley
Durham	LeCompte	Smith, Miss.
Elliott	Morrow	Trimble
Engle	Miller, Calif.	Vorys
Evins	Murray, Wis.	Werdell
Flood	Norrell	Whitten
Gillette	O'Konski	Woodruff

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 384 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following resignation from a committee:

JUNE 26, 1951.

The Honorable SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
United States Capitol,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on House Administration, to become effective today.

CLINTON D. MCKINNON.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resignation will be accepted.

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 89 on yesterday I was recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to be liberal with my colleagues on the left side, so I yield them 30 minutes. I forgot to mention that earlier. I hope they will use the time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The minority is very grateful for the gentleman's liberality.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I want to inform the membership that, of course, I was not responsible for bringing the gentleman to the Chamber. I did not raise the point of order, nor did I raise the point of order of no quorum. But it is well that some additional Members are here and I regret that those who were not here did not hear my remarks that I made before. Well, that is unfortunately their fault, and their loss.

Now, the gentleman from Minnesota wanted to know whether I voted to recommit the bill. I say I have voted for those bills, and I want to say also to the gentleman from Mississippi that I have voted for them. In fact, I always vote for legislation to aid the ex-servicemen the same as I do to aid the farmers. Of course, yesterday the gentleman from Mississippi and others were very much interested in helping the big cotton growers and planters, the canners, and the packers, and voted to throw away the peoples' money, notwithstanding the fact that these big farm operators do not show any appreciation of what has been done for them. We have been voting for them right along. They are so prosperous that they are independent, but they should show some reciprocity and some appreciation of what has been done by the Democratic administrations to make them rich and independent. I think once in a while you gentlemen on that side should show by your vote here and not only when you get home, that you appreciate what has been done, but that you appreciate the consideration and the help that has been given to the farmers in your districts which in turn has made the country prosperous.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan for a question.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Are you not being just a little ungrateful? Do your Chicago people not come over and spend most of your summers over on this side in Lake Michigan, and do we not feed you and take care of you for a nominal sum and give you fruit, butter, and eggs? Do we not?

Mr. SABATH. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Sure. Well then, why are you complaining?

Mr. SABATH. Yes, Michigan is a great State, but they made the mistake of not sending more Democrats down

here who would vote with the people and for the people, so that the Chicago people would not have to pay the exorbitant prices for everything that you raise in Michigan.

I go down there once in a while and I know I am being held up when I buy a few peaches, cherries, cantaloups, or other fruits and vegetables.

I am with you, but not in favor of the high prices that you people charge and are responsible for in Michigan. How long the American people will be able to pay those high prices for the food you raise in Michigan and other places, I do not know.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] has consumed five additional minutes.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, having promised the balance of my time, I wish to say in conclusion that at a later date I expect to comment more fully on the actions of my Republican colleagues in opposing all legislation such as this, designed to protect the interests of the rank and file of our people as recommended by our President and this administration—to outline their obstructionist tactics against all legislation in the interest of the worker and his family, and I now reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered. There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the mail which flows into the offices on Capitol Hill indicates there is a great deal of confusion in the minds of the American people. Some of that mail even indicates that it is the opinion of the people there is some confusion of the minds of the Congress. In the very beginning I must admit that I am somewhat confused as I take the floor today, because I am unable to understand just what the price of peaches or cantaloups, or the rental charges for summer cottages up in Michigan has to do with the resolution before us. But I hope that my venerable friend from Illinois, chairman of our great Committee on Rules, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] may be able to get together and settle those all-important problems concerning peaches, cantaloups, and summer cottages. I am also somewhat confused by the fact my good friend from Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Rules, who has devoted so many years to building a great record as a liberal, has come here again, so soon after his last appearance in the well of the House, seeking a closed or a gag rule, a rule which will prevent the membership of this House, the men and the women on his side of the aisle as well as those on my side, from having the opportunity or right to work their will on the legislation this rule proposes to bring to the floor for action. Yes; I am confused and amazed that a great liberal such as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr.

SABATH] should, in only a week's time, support two gag rules. Of course, I could understand why he was so reluctant in supporting a gag rule a week or a little more ago. I can even understand why he has wanted us to discuss here today the charges made against him for peaches and cantaloups up in Michigan instead of discussing this rule. As a liberal he may realize that a rule such as this to gag his fellow legislators is the most reactionary thing in the world.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am very happy to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. That was not my fault; the gentleman from Michigan asked me a question, and I as a gentleman was obliged to answer.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I understand that as a gentleman you did answer in a very gentlemanly manner and in a very full and detailed way. I also understand you did not discuss the gag rule before us. But I am certain the gentleman from Illinois ran out of time before he could get around to a discussion of this rule. So I want to take my time, if I may, to discuss this rule and the question and the issue now before the House.

House Resolution 287 makes in order the consideration of House Joint Resolution 277, introduced by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, under a closed or gag rule, with 3 hours of general debate.

House Joint Resolution 277 is a joint resolution which would extend for 30 days appropriations for the fiscal year 1952; or rather, to be absolutely right about it, I should say that it would make temporary appropriations for the first 30 days during the fiscal year of 1952, beginning at midnight June 30, at the same rate as the 1951 appropriations, or at the same rate as requested in the President's budget, or at the same rate approved by the House in the 1952 appropriation bills that have already been approved by the House.

I cannot help but wonder why it is either necessary, feasible, or wise to consider a resolution making or extending appropriations under a closed or gag rule which will prevent the membership of this House from working its will as to how public funds shall be expended? I am wondering why we should have such a gag rule before us?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Ohio yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield briefly.

Mr. RANKIN. This rule would also prevent any Member of the House who is not directed by the Committee on Appropriations from offering an amendment to cut down these appropriations; it simply puts us in a strait-jacket both ways.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes, of course, the gentleman from Mississippi is entirely correct.

If this rule is adopted, the House will then have to vote either for or against the Cannon resolution in its entirety. The House will have to vote to make the appropriations for the so-called 30-day period, on a temporary basis, exactly as

the gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of this House, wants them made.

Now, I have high regard and great respect for the gentleman's ability, but I am not so sure he is always sound in his views on fiscal policies. I am not so sure that he is omnipotent. I am not even sure that he is godly or all-wise in his judgment. It is entirely possible the gentleman from Missouri may be wrong in his opinion as to what sort of appropriations should be made. It is even possible there are some other Members of this House, either on the majority side of the aisle or on the minority side, who may have opinions of their own as to how public money should be spent under this temporary arrangement. And I wish to point out, if I may, while we are being told this extension is only for 30 days, in actuality we are making appropriations for a much longer period of time. I believe you and I, being full grown and mature and realizing that in 6 months this Congress has not yet enacted into law a single major appropriation bill, that it is very unlikely, very improbable, and perhaps impossible, this Congress will complete action on all the pending appropriation measures in the next 30 days. So at the end of this 30-day period we will be asked to extend again whatever resolution we may adopt now, and we will have the same issue before us all over again.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I wish the gentleman would call attention to the fact that if the State Department bill, the Commerce Department bill, or any of these defense aid to other countries or civilian aid to other countries bills, were passed by the House, the old figures would still govern, and what the House did would have no effect.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes. I am glad the gentleman has called the attention of the House and of myself to that particular situation, because if we vote for this gag rule we will be voting to kill the savings and economies which have been made in the past few months by the actions of this or the other body, as you are voting to put into effect, in many instances, appropriations we have failed or refused to approve in the past.

What do I mean by that? I mean that if we vote for this gag rule, and this resolution is approved by the House, that in actuality and in fact we will be voting against the Byrd amendment adopted in the other body, which will strike off the public payrolls a great hoard of the publicity agents who infest our Government and have been attempting to lead the American people into spending more and more of their money on wasteful activities.

We will be voting against the Douglas amendment, as adopted by the other body, which would reduce Government leave in the case of some Government employees, and increase it as to postal workers, with resultant great savings to the American people. We would be voting against the Ferguson amendment, which provides that in a grave national

emergency such as this, the Congress of the United States will not permit all sorts and kinds of bureaucrats here in Washington to have Government chauffeurs at the people's expense. Oh, yes; if we vote for this gag rule and for this resolution, we will be voting against the Ferguson amendment, adopted in the other body, which would reduce public expenses in the nonmilitary and the nonessential activities of the Government by 10 percent. Yes, we would even be voting against the Jensen amendment which this House has approved time after time. We would, in fact, be saying that we want to give to the agencies of Government the right and the authority to now spend the money which we have, publicly and on the record, said in the past we did not want them to spend.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Can the gentleman inform me how any Member coming from the cities, who voted in this House for a reduction of approximately 10 percent in the social-security bill, which has so much to do with the human beings of this Nation; and furthermore, how can anybody coming from the country districts, who stood up and voted for a 10-percent reduction in agriculture, consistently agree and let the State Department go ahead with the same normal rate of expenditures? Can the gentleman tell me that?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Of course the gentleman is entirely right. A vote for this gag rule binds us so that we will be forced—if the Government is to continue its operations—and we all realize that if the Government is to continue its operations we must have some sort of a continuing resolution adopted—to vote for this vicious, wasteful, and extravagant Cannon resolution. Those who vote for this gag rule will then be faced with the situation, of either voting against the continuation of Government, and all the necessary things it must do, or voting to eliminate many of the savings one branch or the other of the Congress has already approved. A vote for this rule will be a vote for waste—a vote for extravagance.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Just to emphasize the fact that this 30 days may be a timid illusion. Last year we had five continuing resolutions.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Of course; and it will be months and months before we can conclude consideration of the last of the appropriation bills awaiting action in this Congress. At the rate that we have been going on appropriation bills during the first half of this session we may not even get all the 1952 appropriation bills approved and to the White House by the time the Eighty-second Congress expires.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If this resolution is adopted as written, will that deprive the House of the right to vote reductions in this billion-dollar spending of this foreign waste?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Certainly. If we vote for this rule, and then for this joint resolution, it means that the State Department—and its appropriation has been ready for weeks and weeks and months and months—will get larger appropriations under the continuing resolution than the Congress would ever vote directly.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself nine additional minutes.

Yes, this means that we will be voting to give to the State Department more money to spend than the appropriation bill now pending carries for its use during the next fiscal year. It means, of course, that we will be voting to start the Voice of America spending programs we have previously refused to approve. I have heard many Members on both sides of the House stand here and criticize the Department of State, and say it is time we curbed some of the activities of that Department. I am glad to say, for my country's sake, that there have been many Members on both sides of the aisle who have stood up here and talked and fought for economy in government. I cannot understand how any of them can now vote to adopt a gag or closed rule, by which we will throw away many of the savings and economies they have made, by placing in the power of one individual or in a small group the right and authority to say what we should or should not spend in the operation of the Government during this period of emergency.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. Will the gentleman tell me what would happen if this gag rule is voted down?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I want to come to that.

Mr. MORANO. Then I would like to know if the gentleman voted for this rule.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No; I certainly did not vote for it.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Is not the effect of this for us to tell the American people that the House of Representatives is undoing all those steps toward economy we have pretended to take in the past several months?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes, indeed.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I am glad the majority leader is here, and I hope he will stay, because I think he wants to speak on the rule.

I feel rather hurt because they brought in a gag rule. I approached the major-

ity leader the other day and told him I would use all the parliamentary procedures as far as possible to see that the State Department appropriation is taken out of this bill. I just hope that he will reassure me that that had nothing to do with this gag rule being brought to the House in the shape it is in.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I thank the gentleman for his contribution to this discussion.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. Notwithstanding the statement that the gentleman has made, no department will be allowed or permitted to expend more during the year than provided by the final action of the House.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Of course, the House will not have an opportunity to even act unless we beat this gag rule.

Mr. SABATH. Oh, yes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I cannot yield any further. I wish to conclude my remarks; but first I must point out the gentleman from Illinois is not correct, because the House will not have the opportunity to work its will if this gag rule is adopted. This is a vicious gag rule.

This cannot be called an economy measure by any stretch of the imagination. Perhaps we can call this resolution a Government chauffeur extension measure, because it will keep about 7,000 of them on the payroll who Senator Byrd of Virginia wants to cut off.

Perhaps we can call this a press agent extension bill, because it will keep about 15,000 or 20,000 press agents on the payroll that a Democratic Member of the other body wants to strike off.

Perhaps we can call this a bureaucracy extension bill, because it will lift the limits, and take off the fetters, on bureaucracy, and nullify the Jensen amendment, as well as the Ferguson amendment adopted in the other body.

We can call it an extravagance extension bill because it will permit the extravagances that have been running wild in the Federal Government the last few months and years to go on uncontrolled. It is a waste extension bill. But by no stretch of the imagination can you call this an economy measure.

The real question before this body, on which we are going to vote in a few minutes, is whether we love economy now in late June as we did back in March and April and May. This is the test vote as to whether we want economy or whether we favor a continuance of waste and extravagance.

I am appealing to the Members on both sides of the aisle, and especially to those who in the past have made such gallant fights for economy, to join with me in voting down the previous question. The only way we can get at this present situation, is to vote down the previous question on the rule. If the previous question is voted down, and I hope every champion of economy in this House will vote that way, then I propose to submit an amendment which will vote that way, then I propose to submit an amendment which will strike out the

closed-rule or gag-rule provision, and which will permit the Members of this House to decide for themselves, each and every one of them, as to just how we should extend these appropriations under this resolution, what restrictions we should place on them, and how much money should be spent during the extension period. That seems to me to be a fair and reasonable way to legislate.

I believe every Member of this House is entitled to have the opportunity to vote publicly here on the question of economy, to demonstrate to the American people, in this great hour of crisis or emergency, that even at this moment in late June we are still for economy, just as we were a few short weeks or months ago. Let us vote openly and publicly, on the record.

How can we face our people, if we vote a gag rule like this and vote for a resolution such as this, after this House just last week passed and sent to the other body the largest tax bill in all our Nation's history? Last week we passed, here in this House, a tax bill to take from the American people in one year seven and a quarter billion dollars in new taxes. Since July 1 of last year Federal taxes have been raised by this body by more than \$17,000,000,000.

Yes, I say to you, Mr. Speaker, how can we justify a vote to gag ourselves, to adopt a closed rule, if you please, that will prevent us from instituting any economies? How can we go back home and say, "Oh, yes, we have raised your taxes a time after time in the last year, but when the chips were down, when the crucial test came, we did not have the courage to vote for or against governmental economy on the record, so we used a subterfuge. We took the easy way, the line of least resistance, and we voted for a closed or a gag rule, so that we could not help ourselves, so that we either had to vote for the resolution in its entirety, and swallow all of the waste and extravagance included therein, or vote against the continuation of the essential functions of this Government, against the war effort, against furnishing the funds that you and I know we must have to prosecute the war in which your sons and mine are engaged." How can we do such a thing? I hope we have not lost our moral courage. I do not want to believe the House is so weak that any of us are afraid to vote directly on these issues and on their merits.

Let us have an open rule instead of a closed or gag rule.

Let us legislate as free Americans. Let us not be chained and shackled by a gag rule. Let us face the issues of the day squarely. Let us demonstrate to our people that we believe the Government which is asking them to embrace austerity and accept the heaviest burden of taxation in all our history should also practice economy in its own affairs, and that we the representatives of the people in Congress assembled are going to see to it that it does.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. CANFIELD. I think the House should know that before the Committee

on Appropriations of the House voted to report this bill, there was no discussion there, either on the bill or on the rule.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. In conclusion, may I again appeal to all of you on both sides of the aisle who in the past have so fervently worked for and supported economy in Government to join with me in voting down the previous question so that we may amend this rule and thus give to each and every Member of the House, regardless of party affiliation, or belief, the opportunity to offer and vote upon amendments to the resolution which will make these appropriations. Certainly this House cannot long continue as a citadel of free and representative Government if we are to blindly gag ourselves with this sort of closed rule every time we are confronted with a difficult situation.

It is time we stopped using such methods to sidestep and evade our responsibilities. Let us vote to sustain free government by voting to remain free to act as we deem best in considering this pending resolution. Only by voting down the previous question can we free ourselves of the gag, and be able to support and vote for economy in Government. A "no" vote is a vote for economy. A "yes" vote is a vote for waste and extravagance.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I do not know how to dissemble. I never had any desire to cultivate the art. The statement made by my friend who has just yielded the floor is an exaggeration and does not chart out a course which would be safe for anybody to follow. I have no politics to play, and no favorite course. My desire is that I behave realistically and vote what I honestly believe to represent common sense. I am not quarreling with our Republican friends that they should be rallying to the support of the minority members of the Committee on Appropriations who feel they were treated rather inconsiderately, if not shabbily, in connection with the reporting of the continuing resolution about which so much has been said.

I think, however, that the use of a little diplomacy might have saved the pending controversy. But it is not my prerogative nor that of the committee of which I am a member, to police other committees or to censor what they might do. The Committee on Appropriations did not come to the Committee on Rules and ask for a closed rule in order that they might shut off the offering of amendments to the resolution, but they came because it was only, either by unanimous consent, or through the granting of a rule that they could get consideration of the resolution in the House, because the resolution is not privileged.

The controversy is over the type of rule which has been granted. I should like to remind the House that there is nothing extraordinary about this rule. It is the type of rule that was used in the Eightieth Congress. It is the type of rule that was used prior to the Eightieth Congress. It is the same type of rule

that has been used ever since. I have been here a long time, and on many, many occasions committees have had to come to the Committee on Rules and ask for this kind of a rule and there has heretofore been no ado made over it.

Let me remind the House that the adoption of this rule does not mean casting down the different actions taken either by the House or the Senate. It simply means that the effectiveness of those resolutions are suspended for the next 30 days.

What are you going to do? The Government must stay in business. It is impossible to get these bills out in time for action before June 30, and the proposal here is to continue the operation of the Government under laws such as now exist for the next 30 days, during which time Congress will have the time to adopt legislation.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. Yes; I yield to my friend.

Mr. TABER. The trouble with the rule and its being a gag rule is that the resolution itself does away with the will of the House that has been expressed, and the will of the Senate that has been expressed, and it also does away with the cuts that the House might make on bills that come in here hereafter. That is the trouble.

Mr. COX. The gentleman is in error. The adoption of the resolution would only suspend matters for 30 days. Fear has been expressed that the adoption of this resolution would accentuate activity on the part of the different departments affected by the resolution; that they would where possible start new projects and would otherwise advance programs that they are now following. But I remind you that all these departments certainly are headed by people of some understanding, and not one of them, I take it, would dare abuse the power he now enjoys by initiating new programs or undertaking in any manner to evade the will of the Congress, because they know that within the next 30 days when appropriation bills for these departments will be under consideration here in the House, that this body could retaliate. These departments know that if they should abuse the power conferred and should undertake to evade or to defeat the will of the Congress, that the Congress will on the first opportunity retaliate.

The indignation expressed about this rule—a gag rule—is feigned. This is not the kind of resolution that calls for extended debate. It is simply a continuing resolution. What is desired is an open rule in order that somebody may punish some department. I would say to my friends on the left that often I find myself voting with them. I share the feeling that many of them entertain as regards many of these departments, but I must not let the wrath that I indulge drive me into the doing of a foolish thing; and I want to say to my friends that, in my judgment, as one who has gone along with the economy group, as one who desires to effect many reductions in the appropriations made to many

departments, I think it would be perfectly foolish to vote down the pending rule.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I wonder if the gentleman knows that if this resolution is adopted the present appropriations will be continued for economic aid at a much higher rate than has been requested by the President?

Mr. COX. No; there is nothing in the picture that would indicate that.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It would be 25 percent above.

Mr. COX. There is nothing to indicate that that program would be continued at a higher rate than the present.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The appropriations are now 25 percent more for economic aid than the President has requested. If the gentleman feels that the State Department will not use that money he certainly has more faith and confidence in Secretary of State Acheson than I have, and I am just wondering if he approves such spending.

Mr. COX. I hold no brief for the State Department; I have probably criticized it more liberally than any Member of the House, but I do not believe that even the State Department would take advantage of this continuing resolution to violate what it must know is the will of this House or other branch of the Congress.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. Is it not a fact that the resolution provides a restriction in every case?

Mr. COX. Yes.

Mr. SABATH. So that they cannot spend any more than will be appropriated?

Mr. COX. It simply is a continuing resolution.

Mr. TABER. No; not as to those things in bills that have not been considered.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, this is no case for the coalescing that often takes place in an endeavor to determine what type of legislation this House should pass. This is something that may be expected to again arise when some real issue is at stake.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to ask unanimous consent that all members who have not spoken on this rule may be permitted to extend their remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I shall oppose this gag rule because I am convinced that the resolution which it will make in order will be followed by others of the same nature and that the effect will be to nullify the efforts of the House to reduce nonessential expenditures of the Federal Government in the coming fiscal year.

Most emphatically, however, my vote does not mean that I favor or would support "ripper" amendments or amendments to cripple foreign-aid or any other program essential to our national defense or the effective operation of a sound foreign policy. And I am convinced that the great majority of those who oppose this resolution feel exactly as I do about this matter.

Mr. HELLER. Mr. Speaker, the resolution presented here by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], the chairman of the House Committee on rules, seeks to permit the continued operation and functions of the various departments of the Government. In view of the very limited amount of time left in the current fiscal year, which expires only 2 days from now, this resolution should be adopted immediately. This resolution merely paves the way for immediate and speedy action to obtain temporary measures to avoid a breakdown in Government operations until we have had the time to complete the necessary appropriations.

I am, therefore, at a complete loss to understand why there should be any opposition at this time to this resolution. In the past such continuing resolutions have never been opposed. Why this sudden opposition to this temporary measure? As it was pointed out earlier by the distinguished majority leader, personalities have been injected into the debate and that is most unfortunate and regrettable.

The way it appears to me, heat instead of light seems to be guiding some of our Members here. And it is not just plain heat due to the seasonal weather now prevailing in Washington, but a peculiar "political fever" which is reaching undue proportions when we are still more than 16 months away from the next national election.

Is it no longer possible for us to think straight any more on national issues? Must we be blinded in our every deed and word? Must we constantly think in political terms and tactics, even where it concerns matters of lesser importance? The appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1952 will in due time be presented to this House for consideration and action. Nothing will be railroaded through. The opportunity will be given everyone to speak his mind freely. Hence why all this fuss and wrangling now?

I urge you to support House Resolution 287 so that we can get down to business.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I do not have any other requests for time.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we have a practical situation here and it is unfortunate that my Republican friends have decided to oppose this resolution.

We have always had a common understanding about continuing resolutions where they are necessary. In the Eightieth Congress the debate on a con-

tinuing resolution took about two columns of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It has always been understood. It is unfortunate that personalities have entered into the situation; it is regrettable that as a result of that, in part or in whole, opposition to this continuing resolution should develop.

The observation has been made that economic aid is in the State Department. Economic aid is not in the State Department. Furthermore, economic aid has been operating as a declining rate during the first quarter of 1951.

The argument has been made that there will be a denial of opportunity for the membership of the House to work out its will. This is not so. We have worked our will on appropriation bills that have been passed and on the remaining appropriation bills the House will have an opportunity to work its will. Furthermore, whatever is done, whatever is spent during the next 30 days by any agency or department is going to be deducted from the appropriation bill relating to that agency or department as it eventually becomes law.

This is simply a continuing resolution. We have had them in past Congresses and there has never been any opposition. When the Republicans were in control of the Eightieth Congress we Democrats did not interpose any opposition; in fact we cooperated, and if you will look at the debate in the first session of the Eightieth Congress when there was a continuing resolution presented you will find that no Democrat made a speech in opposition to it. There was complete cooperation.

To open up a continuing resolution for debate on every appropriation bill relating to every agency and department at this time or at any time would certainly be unwise. The will of the House can be carried out. There is no denial of Members' rights. The State Department appropriation bill will come in, as I understand it, week after next. Any amendments offered and adopted will be a part of the bill. It then goes to the other branch, then it goes to conference. The other bills, with amendments, where there is a difference, will go to conference and as they are agreed upon in conference and finally adopted by the House and Senate will become law.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on ordering the previous question I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the previous question is voted down, then will amendments to this resolution be in order?

The SPEAKER. Which resolution?

Mr. RANKIN. The resolution now before the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio has already announced that if that happens he will offer an amendment to the resolution.

Mr. RANKIN. I was asking if they would be in order.

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on ordering the previous question I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 196, nays 192, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 93]

YEAS—196

Abbott	Gary	Moulder
Abernethy	Gathings	Multer
Addonizio	Gordon	Murdoch
Albert	Gore	Murray, Tenn.
Andrews	Gossett	O'Brien, Ill.
Aspinall	Granahan	O'Brien, Mich.
Bailey	Granger	O'Neill
Barden	Grant	O'Toole
Baring	Green	Passman
Barrett	Greenwood	Patman
Bates, Ky.	Gregory	Patten
Battle	Hardy	Perkins
Beckworth	Harris	Philbin
Bennett, Fla.	Harrison, Va.	Pickett
Bentsen	Hart	Poage
Blatnik	Havener	Polk
Boggs, La.	Hays, Ark.	Price
Bolling	Hays, Ohio	Priest
Bonner	Hebert	Quinn
Bosone	Hedrick	Rabaut
Boykin	Heffernan	Rains
Brooks	Heller	Ramsay
Brown, Ga.	Herlong	Reams
Bryson	Howell	Regan
Burleson	Jackson, Wash.	Rhodes
Burnside	Jarman	Ribicoff
Burton	Jones, Ala.	Richards
Byrne, N. Y.	Jones, Mo.	Riley
Cannon	Jones,	Robeson
Carlyle	Hamilton C.	Rodino
Chelf	Jones,	Rogers, Colo.
Chudoff	Woodrow W.	Rogers, Fla.
Clemente	Karsten, Mo.	Rogers, Tex.
Colmer	Kelly, N. Y.	Rooney
Combs	Kennedy	Roosevelt
Cooley	Keogh	Sabath
Cooper	Kerr	Sasser
Cox	Kirwan	Secrest
Crosser	Klein	Shelley
Davis, Ga.	Kluczynski	Sieminski
Davis, Tenn.	Lane	Sikes
Deane	Lanham	Smith, Miss.
DeGraffenried	Lantaff	Smith, Va.
Delaney	Lesinski	Spence
Dempsey	Lind	Staggers
Denton	Lucas	Stanley
Dollinger	Lyle	Steed
Donohue	McCarthy	Stigler
Donovan	McCormack	Sutton
Dorn	McGrath	Tackett
Doughton	McGuire	Thomas
Doyle	McKinnon	Thompson, Tex.
Eberharter	McMullen	Thornberry
Engle	Machrowicz	Vinson
Fallon	Mack, Ill.	Walter
Feighan	Madden	Watts
Fernandez	Magee	Welch
Fine	Mahon	Whitaker
Fisher	Mansfield	Wickersham
Fogarty	Marshall	Wier
Forand	Miller, Calif.	Willis
Forrester	Mills	Winstead
Frazier	Mitchell	Wood, Ga.
Fugate	Morgan	Yates
Furcolo	Morris	Yorty
Garmatz	Morrison	Zablocki

NAYS—192

Aandahl	Bates, Mass.	Brehm
Allen, Calif.	Beall	Brown, Ohio
Allen, Ill.	Beamer	Brownson
Andersen,	Belcher	Budge
H. Carl	Bender	Buffett
Anderson, Calif.	Bennett, Mich.	Burdick
Andresen,	Berry	Busbey
August H.	Betts	Bush
Angell	Bishop	Butler
Arends	Blackney	Bynes, Wis.
Armstrong	Boggs, Del.	Canfield
Auchincloss	Bolton	Case
Ayres	Bow	Chenoweth
Baker	Bramblett	Chiperfield
Bakewell	Bray	Church

Clevenger
Cole, Kans.
Cole, N. Y.
Corbett
Cotton
Coudert
Crawford
Crumpacker
Cunningham
Curtis, Mo.
Curtis, Nebr.
Dague
Davis, Wis.
Denny
Devereux
D'Ewart
Dolliver
Eaton
Ellsworth
Elston
Fellows
Fenton
Ford
Fulton
Gamble
Gavin
George
Golden
Goodwin
Graham
Gross
Gwinn
Hagen
Hale
Hall
Leonard W.
Halleck
Hand
Harden
Harrison, Wyo.
Harvey
Herter
Heselton
Hess
Hill
Hillings
Hinshaw
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Hoffman, Mich.
Holmes

Hope
Horan
Hull
Hunter
Jackson, Calif.
James
Javits
Jenison
Jenkins
Jensen
Johnson
Jonas
Judd
Kean
Kearney
Kearns
Keating
Kilburn
Latham
Lover
McConnell
McCulloch
McDonough
McGregor
McVey
Mack, Wash.
Martin, Iowa
Martin, Mass.
Mason
Meador
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Miller, N. Y.
Morano
Morton
Mumma
Nelson
Nicholson
Norblad
O'Hara
Ostertag
Patterson
Phillips
Potter
Poulson
Prouty
Radwan
Rankin
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.

Rees, Kans.
Riehlman
Rogers, Mass.
Sadlak
St. George
Saylor
Schwabe
Scott, Hardie
Scott,
Hugh D., Jr.
Scrivner
Scudder
Seely-Brown
Shafer
Sheehan
Short
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Sittler
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Wis.
Springer
Stefan
Stockman
Taber
Talle
Taylor
Thompson,
Mich.
Tollefson
Towe
Vail
Van Pelt
Van Zandt
Vaughn
Velde
Vursell
Welchel
Wharton
Wheeler
Widnall
Wigglesworth
Williams, Miss.
Williams, N. Y.
Wilson, Ind.
Wilson, Tex.
Withrow
Wolcott
Wolverton
Wood, Idaho

NOT VOTING—44

Adair
Allen, La.
Anfuso
Breen
Buckley
Camp
Carnahan
Celler
Chatham
Dawson
Dingell
Dondero
Durham
Elliott
Evins

Flood
Gillette
Hall
Edwin Arthur
Hollifield
Irving
Kelley, Pa.
Kersten, Wis.
Kilday
King
Larcade
LeCompte
McMillan
Morrow
Murphy

Murray, Wis.
Norrell
O'Konski
Powell
Preston
Redden
Rivers
Roberts
Sheppard
Teague
Trimble
Vorys
Werdell
Whitten
Woodruff

So the previous question was ordered.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Murphy for, with Mr. Vorys against.
Mr. Preston for, with Mr. Gillette against.
Mr. Anfuso for, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall against.
Mr. Whitten for, with Mr. Dondero against.
Mr. Durham for, with Mr. Woodruff against.
Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Merrow against.
Mr. Camp for, with Mr. LeCompte against.
Mr. Celler for, with Mr. O'Konski against.
Mr. Trimble for, with Mr. Werdell against.
Mr. Rivers for, with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin against.
Mr. Sheppard for, with Mr. Adair against.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, may we have the well cleared?

The SPEAKER. It has been demanded that the well be cleared. The Members will take their seats.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Must Members qualify on this vote?

The SPEAKER. They must.
Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I qualify and vote "aye."

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I qualify and vote "aye."

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I qualify and vote "aye."

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What are the facts which enable a man to qualify?

The SPEAKER. That he was in the hall listening and failed to hear his name. The Chair does not always when Members so qualify question their veracity, and the Chair does not think any other Member of the House should.

Mr. DONOVAN; Mr. PATTEN, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. ROGERS of Texas, and Mr. JARMAN changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. HAGEN changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 195, nays 191, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 94]

YEAS—195

Abbitt
Abernethy
Addonizio
Albert
Andrews
Aspinall
Bailey
Barden
Baring
Barrett
Bates, Ky.
Battle
Beckworth
Bennett, Fla.
Bentsen
Blatnik
Boggs, La.
Bolling
Bonner
Bosone
Boykin
Brooks
Brown, Ga.
Bryson
Burleson
Burnside
Burton
Byrne, N. Y.
Cannon
Carlyle
Chelf
Chudoff
Clemente
Colmer
Combs
Cooley
Cooper
Cox
Cresser
Davis, Ga.
Davis, Tenn.
Deane
DeGraffenried
Delaney
Dempsie
Denton
Dollinger
Donohue
Donovan

Dorn
Doughton
Eberharter
Fallon
Felghan
Fernandez
Fine
Fisher
Fogarty
Forand
Forrester
Frazier
Fugate
Furcolo
Garmatz
Gary
Gathings
Gordon
Gore
Gossett
Granahan
Granger
Grant
Green
Greenwood
Gregory
Hardy
Harris
Harrison, Va.
Hart
Havener
Hays, Ark.
Hays, Ohio
Hébert
Hedrick
Heffernan
Heller
Herlong
Hollifield
Howell
Jackson, Wash.
Jarman
Javits
Jones, Ala.
Jones, Mo.
Jones,
Hamilton C.
Jones,
Woodrow W.

Karsten, Mo.
Kelly, N. Y.
Kennedy
Keogh
Kerr
King
Kirwan
Klein
Kluczynski
Lane
Lanham
Lantaff
Lesinski
Lind
Lucas
Lyle
McCarthy
McCormack
McGrath
McGuire
McKinnon
McMullen
Machrowicz
Madden
Mack, Ill.
Magee
Mahon
Mansfield
Marshall
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Mitchell
Morgan
Morris
Morrison
Multer
Murdock
Murray, Tenn.
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Brien, Mich.
O'Neill
O'Toole
Passman
Patman
Patten
Perkins
Philbin
Pickett
Poage

Polk
Price
Priest
Quinn
Rabaut
Rains
Ramsay
Reams
Regan
Ribicoff
Richards
Riley
Robeson
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Tex.

Rooney
Roosevelt
Sabath
Sasser
Secrest
Shelley
Sieminski
Sikes
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Spence
Stanley
Steed
Stigler
Sutton
Tackett
Teague

NAYS—191

Aandahl
Allen, Calif.
Allen, Ill.
Andersen,
H. Carl
Anderson, Calif.
Andersen,
August H.
Angell
Arends
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Ayres
Baker
Bakewell
Bates, Mass.
Beall
Beamer
Belcher
Bender
Bennett, Mich.
Berry
Betts
Bishop
Blackney
Boggs, Del.
Bolton
Bow
Bramblett
Bray
Brehm
Brown, Ohio
Brownson
Budge
Buffett
Burdick
Busbey
Bush
Butler
Byrnes, Wis.
Canfield
Case
Chenoweth
Chipperfield
Church
Clevenger
Cole, Kans.
Cole, N. Y.
Corbett
Cotton
Coudert
Crawford
Crumpacker
Cunningham
Curtis, Mo.
Curtis, Nebr.
Dague
Davis, Wis.
Denny
Devereux
D'Ewart
Dolliver
Eaton
Ellsworth
Elston
Fellows

Fenton
Ford
Fulton
Gamble
Gavin
George
Golden
Goodwin
Graham
Gross
Gwinn
Hagen
Hale
Hall
Leonard W.
Halleck
Hand
Harden
Harrison, Wyo.
Harvey
Herter
Heselton
Hess
Hill
Hillings
Hinshaw
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Hoffman, Mich.
Holmes
Hope
Horan
Hull
Hunter
Jackson, Calif.
James
Jenison
Jenkins
Jensen
Johnson
Jonas
Judd
Kean
Kearney
Kearns
Keating
Kersten, Wis.
Kilburn
Latham
Lover
McConnell
McCulloch
McDonough
McGregor
McVey
Mack, Wash.
Martin, Iowa
Martin, Mass.
Mason
Meador
Miller, Md.
Miller, Nebr.
Miller, N. Y.
Morano
Morton
Mumma

Nelson
Nicholson
Norblad
O'Hara
Ostertag
Patterson
Phillips
Potter
Poulson
Prouty
Radwan
Rankin
Reece, Tenn.
Reed, Ill.
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.
Riehlman
Rogers, Mass.
Sadlak
St. George
Saylor
Schwabe
Scott, Hardie
Scott,
Hugh D., Jr.
Scrivner
Seely-Brown
Shafer
Sheehan
Short
Simpson, Ill.
Simpson, Pa.
Sittler
Smith, Kans.
Smith, Wis.
Springer
Stefan
Stockman
Taber
Talle
Taylor
Thompson,
Mich.
Tollefson
Towe
Vail
Van Pelt
Van Zandt
Vaughn
Velde
Vursell
Welchel
Wharton
Wheeler
Widnall
Wigglesworth
Williams, Miss.
Williams, N. Y.
Wilson, Ind.
Wilson, Tex.
Withrow
Wolcott
Wolverton
Wood, Idaho

NOT VOTING—46

Adair
Allen, La.
Anfuso
Breen
Buckley
Camp
Carnahan
Celler
Chatham
Dawson
Dingell
Dondero
Doyle
Durham
Elliott
Engle

Evins
Flood
Gillette
Hall
Edwin Arthur
Irving
Kelley, Pa.
Kilday
Larcade
LeCompte
McMillan
Morrow
Moulder
Murphy
Murray, Wis.
Norrell

O'Konski
Powell
Preston
Redden
Rhodes
Rivers
Roberts
Scudder
Sheppard
Staggers
Trimble
Vorys
Werdell
Whitten
Woodruff

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Murphy for, with Mr. Adair against.
Mr. Anfuso for, with Mr. Gillette against.
Mr. Durham for, with Mr. Dondero against.
Mr. Camp for, with Mr. Woodruff against.
Mr. Celler for, with Mr. O'Konski against.
Mr. Trimble for, with Mr. Merrow against.
Mr. Rivers for, with Mr. LeCompte against.
Mr. Roberts for, with Mr. Scudder against.
Mr. Evins for, with Mr. Werdel against.
Mr. Elliott for, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall against.
Mr. Redden for, with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin against.
Mr. Preston for, with Mr. Vorys against.

Mr. Wolcott changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 277, making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of House Joint Resolution 277, making temporary appropriations, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the joint resolution was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is entitled to one hour and a half; and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TAGER] is entitled to an hour and a half.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the fiscal year ends Saturday. None of the annual supply bills which should become effective on that date to operate the Government for another year have been enacted. And with the close of the fiscal year at midnight June 30 no further funds are available for any Federal activity. Every branch and department of the Government will be paralyzed.

In the absence of the annual appropriations it becomes necessary to pass a continuing resolution as a stopgap to tide the Government over the hiatus between the close of the year and the enactment of the general appropriation bills.

There is nothing new or novel in the situation. For the past decade the end of each year has found us with appropriation bills still awaiting action in one or both of the Houses and each year continuing resolutions of this character have been passed to keep the Government running.

The situation serves to emphasize the importance of handling all the appropri-

ations in a one-package bill. Last year all the annual supply bills were consolidated and reported to the House in a single bill on March 21, the earliest date in the history of the Appropriations Committee. Had the bill been given right-of-way on the floor it would have passed the House and been messaged to the Senate before the Easter holiday. Even after more than a month's delay it was passed and sent to the Senate on May 10. Further delay in consideration in the other body again slowed its progress, and a continuing resolution was passed the last week of the fiscal year of precisely the same pattern as the pending resolution now before the House.

A continuing resolution is a formal procedure. It has but one function—to provide minimum funds to keep the Government operating at the same rate and on the same scale on which it was operating in the last quarter and on the last day of the current fiscal year.

A continuing resolution is not a vehicle for change or reform or drastic readjustment. All such revisions are made when the appropriate appropriation bill is reported and taken up for consideration in the House. The continuing resolution merely holds all Government expenditures and administrative policies supported by such expenditures in status quo pending adoption of the new supply bill for the next fiscal year. Any such changes are properly embodied in the appropriation bills and not in the continuing resolution.

With that in view, the committee has followed explicitly the customary pattern in drafting the resolution now before the House. The pending joint resolution conforms in every particular to the pattern of the continuing resolution passed by the House and Senate last year and the previous year.

Analyzing the resolution, paragraph by paragraph, the first provision, carried as section 1 (a), covers departments whose bills have passed the House. Section 1 (b) provides for the operation of those agencies whose bills have not yet passed the House.

Where the bills have passed the House, the rate of expenditure is set at the figure carried in the House bill or the figure appearing in the 1952 budget estimate, whichever figure is the lower. General provisions are excluded, as they were a year ago, including the Jensen amendment, the Ferguson amendment, and the Byrd amendment.

Where the bills have not yet passed the House, the choice is between rate of expenditure for the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951 or the 1952 budget, whichever figure is lowest, permitting seasonal variations. In all instances the lowest figure governs.

Section 1 (c) provides for the Office of Defense Mobilization at a rate not to exceed that of June 1951, but limits the program to the total of the original authorization act, which, in effect, reduces the program below the June level, the lowest of the current year.

Section 1 (d) permits the continuation of ascending rates of increase on pro-

grams which have already been given appropriations for an increased rate in the last quarter of 1951, but the funds are limited to the extent authorized by the Director of the Budget.

Section 1 (e) provides for mutual defense assistance, China aid, ECA, international development, and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, at the current rate of expenditure for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year of 1951.

Section 2 provides for the District of Columbia operations at the rate provided in the bill which has already passed the House, or the current law, whichever is the lower of the two. Additional provision is made for the Office of Civil Defense and the Office of Rent Control at the rate of the fourth quarter of 1951, not to exceed that which obtained in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951.

Section 3 imposes the general provisions of the 1951 General Appropriation Act.

Section 4 carries the usual terminal provisions, rendering the appropriations and provisions carried in the continuing resolution available until July 31, 1951.

Section 5 incorporates the usual language charging such expenditures to applicable appropriations when made. Apportionment is waived inasmuch as the resolution is self-apportioning by its own terms as related to the month of June or the last quarter of the fiscal year of 1951.

By way of summary, as will be noted, the pattern followed in the pending continuing resolution is precisely the pattern drafted and adopted by both Houses last year and the preceding year and the year before that, back through the last decade.

However, notwithstanding the stereotyped character of the resolution, duplicating in all essential particulars the usual resolutions heretofore adopted from year to year, by general consent, we are confronted this year with bitter opposition, obviously dictated by carefully considered policy. Instead of the usual bipartisan cooperation, which on the basis of former years we had every reason to expect, we have advance notice through the press and in the committee, that efforts will be made to change, without benefit of hearings or evidence or committee consideration and recommendation, basic policies and authorizations.

Mr. Chairman, this is neither the measure nor the time to propose drastic changes in either the programs or the laws involved—to attempt to write unconsidered legislation here on the floor without accurate knowledge of the ultimate effect of such proposals—and especially in view of the fact that some of the changes advocated affect not only the welfare of our own country but the welfare of our allies and the world in general.

We are today at a very critical stage of international relations. The paramount question before us today—the one question with which the American people are most deeply concerned is not the question of taxation or price control or uni-

versal military training or who is to be the next President or even what party is to organize and control the Eighty-third Congress, although all these questions are more or less related. The one question which most vitally concerns the American people today is whether we can avoid world war III. All other issues pale into insignificance beside that one supreme consideration—can we avoid world war III? And it may well give pause to the most heedless and the most partisan.

According to the best information available today, as reported by the press, Russia has stockpiled approximately 100 atomic bombs. And we are told by those in a position to know, including General Vandenberg, that notwithstanding our radar screen installations, and number of interceptor planes we may be able to send up, something like 70 percent of the planes driven across our borders by an invader would elude pursuit and be in a position to deliver their bomb loads at targets here in America.

If these estimates are to be relied on, we might expect 70 out of the stockpile of 100 bombs to be dropped on strategic targets inside of the United States—on our centers of population and production and mobilization—on the political, financial, and military nerve centers of the Nation.

When we recall the effect of the single rudimentary bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, which destroyed in an instant 130,000 people we can visualize the flaming holocaust in which our heaviest steel structures would be dissolved in incandescent vapor, and the millions who would perish without a trace. The clock of civilization would be turned back 500 years.

Mr. Chairman, this continuing resolution carries the continuation of the funds which have been contributing directly to our defense against world war III. It carries a continuation of the appropriations which are rapidly solving our international problems and which every day push back further and further in prospect the probability of a third world war.

Three years ago when we initiated the administration of the Marshall funds, the situation in every allied nation in Europe was alarming, if not desperate. In every country the Communist Party was growing rapidly, was advancing aggressively. Today, 3 years later, through the expenditure of the Marshall funds, through the rehabilitation of allied economy brought about by those funds, the Communist Party everywhere is in retreat. In the recent elections in France and in Italy, and in every allied country, the Communist Party lost large block of seats in the national parliaments. In Europe outside the iron curtain the subscription list of the Communist newspapers has declined an average of 35 percent. In every allied country in Europe we are winning decisively against Communism.

In every country in Europe among our allies, thanks to the wise and successful administration of Marshall funds, the

economic situation of all our allies has improved and continues to improve. In France, for example, industrial production today is 30 percent more than it was before the war and throughout the continent, with the tools supplied by foreign-aid funds, industrial production exceeds prewar standards. In Italy and other allied countries the production of food has developed at so satisfactory a rate that today there is a substantial over-all increase in the production of food above prewar levels.

In the production of steel and coal, the backbone of the recovery movement, they are producing today more steel and coal for local consumption and for export than has been produced in Europe since 1929. Everywhere there has been the most gratifying recovery by our allies, brought about largely through their active and self-sacrificing cooperation with the administration of the Marshall funds and the Marshall program, for the continuation of which we provide in this resolution. General Eisenhower is winning support and confidence throughout Europe.

Certainly it is no time, without a dependable knowledge of the facts in anticipation of the hearings now in progress in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and before the committee has had opportunity to take evidence and to evaluate the situation, to drastically cut the funds carried in this resolution.

It is not necessary to point to the fact that all indications today are favorable to an early cessation of hostilities in Korea. There is every prospect of an early armistice and subsequent negotiations which may be expected to lead to permanent peace.

The prime objective of the Marshall plan is being achieved and being achieved most satisfactorily. World war III is being pushed back. It is no longer a probability. Considered inevitable at the beginning of the year, we may now take breath and believe that due to the expenditure of funds which we are continuing in this resolution, we have saved America and the world for the time at least, from the incredible tragedy of a third world war.

It is these appropriations, these funds with which General Eisenhower must operate, that they now propose to arbitrarily reduce one-third. It would be in effect a slap in the face of our allies and a source of disastrous embarrassment to General Eisenhower at a critical stage in his negotiations.

Mr. Chairman, we ask the approval of the continuing resolution without modification or recommitment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 20 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is a continuing resolution. It is different than any that I can remember. It may have some points in it that have been in such a resolution before, but this resolution goes so far in abdicating the position of the House as to be a menace to orderly government and well-considered appropriations.

Let me call attention to this: Under paragraph (b) on page 3 of the resolution, this situation arises: Regardless of the fact that the bills providing appropriations for the State Department, the Justice Department, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense, the National Security Council, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the General Services Corporation, the National Science Foundation and the Federal Civil Defense Administration, the Selective Service Administration, Government and Relief in Occupied Areas, Government in Occupied Areas of Germany—regardless of the action that the House might take upon the bills that pass the House and the figures that the House decides on, it would have no effect whatever on the amount that might be spent. In other words, we would not be able by reducing the appropriation to affect the rate of expenditure during the period that this resolution was in effect. That is one of the things that I propose to offer to correct in the amendment I shall offer as a motion to recommit.

Another thing that is very important to me: The House made a lot of savings; they passed amendments like the Jensen amendment. The Senate passed a lot of amendments like the Ferguson amendment reducing the amount that might be spent for civilian personnel by 10 percent like the Byrd amendment prohibiting propaganda, like the Douglas amendment providing for a cut in the civilian personnel annual leave from 26 to 20 days; all of those things are kept out by the provision at the bottom of page 1 under paragraph (a), the last proviso beginning on line 21; in other words, the attempt of the Congress to save money is wiped out by the passage of this resolution.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Will the gentleman state that again? I did not get all of it.

Mr. TABER. In other words, the efforts of the Congress to save money are very largely wiped out by the language that appears in the proviso at the bottom of page 1. In other words we must not interfere with the number of chauffeurs that the folks over there in the departments have to gallivant around in automobiles owned by the Government; that is sacrilege. So by this continuing resolution we are going to let them go on.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield once more, please?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman talks about those automobiles. My understanding was that the other body had written into the legislation a proviso that would do away to a large extent with the use of a great many automobiles and chauffeurs. Does the gentleman mean to say that if this continuing resolution is adopted they will continue to use the same number they have in years gone by?

Mr. TABER. There is nothing to stop them in the 30 days this resolution would be in effect. The language adopted by the Senate would be wiped out by this proviso at the bottom of page 1.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HALE. Can the gentleman say how this compares with previous resolutions of the same character passed in other years?

Mr. TABER. The one last year did carry a provision which wiped out during the operation of the continuing resolution the Jensen amendment and the amendment I offered that was carried here, and the provisions of the Byrd amendment. But I think that is bad tactics; I think that is not a proper part of a continuing resolution.

Mr. HALE. And this follows the precedent of iniquity established in 1950.

Mr. TABER. That is it.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further on that point?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Would it not be fair to say that in this Congress there has been evidence of a greater desire on the part of the House up to this point to effect certain economies than was evident in the last Congress?

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. KEATING. So that, even though it might be contended that this would be a proper provision in last year's bill, the same arguments should not be made that it should be continued in this resolution.

Mr. TABER. It was not right in the last year's bill and it is not right now, and I do not think we ought to do something that is wrong just because it might have been done once.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. If this had not been brought in under a closed rule, then I take it that the House, if it wanted to, could approve an amendment, sensing the idea they will come in for other rules probably later on, to allow them to expend 75 percent, say, of what they spent last year, and that would probably encourage them to hurry up with this legislation and would save probably a half billion to a billion dollars; is that correct?

Mr. TABER. The worst part of this foreign-aid business being carried on beyond the point where it is necessary, if you continue it beyond the point where it is necessary, frankly when they get up to 100 percent production, in a great many cases to 130 percent production, they cannot make a great case for relief. You have to figure that they become demoralized, and they get so they expect relief forever. That is the worst thing that could happen to anybody. It is the worst way in which to operate our international relations.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. On page 2878 of the Record of March 21, 1951, I find a statement by a gentleman across the aisle which reads as follows:

As I stated, what we are doing here this morning is but an indication of what is to follow. Wait until we reach the State Department, the cost of administration of which has run up in the past 10 years from \$20,000,000 to \$360,000,000, and witness the disrobing of an aggregation of frauds that will take place.

What effect if any will the adoption of this resolution have upon that policy?

Mr. TABER. Well, the State Department will be permitted under this to spend up to the figure that was in vogue in the last quarter of 1951, with no reduction and no consideration by the Congress except in those cases where the budget estimate happened to be lower for 1952 than the funds available to them and spent in the last quarter of 1951. Now, that would be the effect if the State Department bill were brought in and were cut. It would make no difference because this resolution is drawn in such a way as to constitute an abdication on the part of Congress of any control when it considers the appropriation.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I do not get that. Does the gentleman mean to say that if the State Department, or the bill making appropriations for the State Department, comes in here and we cut it, that that cut is not controlling if this resolution goes through?

Mr. TABER. It is not controlling until the bill finally becomes law, if this kind of an operation takes place and this kind of continuing resolution is on the books right straight up to the time the bill becomes law.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Going just a step further, does the gentleman mean to say, if we cut the bill making appropriations for the State Department and this resolution goes through, and then the bill cutting the State Department's request is vetoed or does not finally become law, that they would still go on spending as they have?

Mr. TABER. They will still go on spending as long as this continuing resolution is in effect at the rate of the 1952 budget or the 1951 expenditures for the last 3 months.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I think it should also be pointed out that we know that most of the appropriation bills will not pass the Senate, and some of them may not even pass the House, by July 31.

Mr. TABER. I appreciate that, but I do believe that the State, Justice, and Commerce will, but they will not be passed by the Senate. But when the House acts on them it has no effect on the spending under this continuing resolution. That is the thing that bothers me.

Mr. JENSEN. The point I am trying to make is this: that this is simply a continuing resolution. Now, we may expect to and we will have similar continuing resolutions before this House sometime before July 31.

Mr. TABER. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. And for another continuing resolution to carry on the departments for which we have not yet appropriated.

Mr. TABER. I am in hopes that the Representatives of the people here in the Congress will understand the situation and that they will vote today to correct it when I offer a motion to recommit. That is the only way we can avoid a ridiculous situation and an abdication on the part of the Congress of its powers.

Mr. JENSEN. And because of that we are putting ourselves in a position where these agencies will continue to spend as they have in the last 3 months, and by so doing they will spend millions upon millions of dollars more than the House and the Senate have permitted them to spend under the bills that have already been passed or will be passed.

Mr. TABER. I would not say that applies to the bills that have already been passed by the House, but as to the bills that have not been passed what I said applies.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I understand that during my presence this afternoon in my committee room here in the Capitol, where we have been marking up the State Department appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year, certain remarks were made here on the floor during general debate which concern that bill. If I can shed any light on the subject at this moment, I shall be glad to.

Mr. TABER. The question I was raising is this: It is found in paragraph (b), section 1, line 15, page 3. Such an item of the State Department bill would be governed, for the purpose of this continuing resolution, not by the action that the House of Representatives took but by the expenditures in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951 or the budget estimate, whichever was lower, regardless of what the House bill provided. That is what I was saying, and that is something I do not like.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to the gentleman from New York and his colleagues that as a practical matter he need not fear any such situation as he describes. Since he is referring specifically to the State Department, let me say to him that we have been studiously marking up that bill since early morning, and we will be back at it again tomorrow. I think we will come in here with a good bill, although I am not so sure that my distinguished friend from New York will agree to that statement. We shall have our bill ready for consideration by the full committee on the 9th of July. At that time the Department of State will have due notice of what the House Committee on Appropriations expects them to do moneywise during the coming fiscal year. I am sure they will immediately and as of that date be governed by the action of the committee until the situation is changed by action of the House and/or Senate.

Mr. TABER. But that is not what this continuing resolution says. This con-

tinuing resolution allows them to go on the basis of the last quarter.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman from New York should know that the provision to which he refers, and which I have just hastily glanced at, concerns primarily situations such as reclamation projects, where they might be cut down and put out of business immediately.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman is not referring to that at all. He is just trying to confuse the situation and avoid meeting it head on and answer just what the situation is in paragraph (b). That is the situation.

Mr. ROONEY. I am not trying to confuse anything or anybody. I am trying to shed a bit of light on this. I think the distinguished gentleman from New York is unduly and too politically alarmed over this continuing resolution. There is practically nothing in this continuing resolution which has not been in other continuing resolutions.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman has not read this continuing resolution it is time he read it. The trouble is the gentleman evidently does not understand this continuing resolution.

Mr. ROONEY. If the distinguished gentleman from New York understands this continuing resolution any better than he did yesterday when he appeared and argued before the Rules Committee, I am glad. I am glad that he knows more about it.

Mr. TABER. I am referring to a situation that is very bad, and it is an abdication on the part of the Congress of its powers.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. In clarification of the situation, is not this what is provided, that the State Department, whose appropriation bill has not cleared either House, will of necessity on July 1 continue to operate? When the Department begins the month of July it must have some basis of operation, and that basis will be the figure of the last quarter of the last fiscal year or whatever is in the present budget, whichever is the lower. They must operate for a month, as a practical matter. If we pass the State Department bill on the 10th or 12th or 15th of July, the cuts we make will not apply to the month of July. The gentleman is correct that they would not apply, and I know of no practical way to apply them.

Mr. TABER. Except to say that as soon as the bill passes the House the provisions of paragraph (a) shall apply to it. That is the only way.

Mr. MAHON. So the State Department, no doubt, being aware of the action of the House, would begin to shape its program for the coming month in accordance with the action of the House.

Mr. TABER. Frankly, I would not want to trust them to do that.

Mr. MAHON. But this resolution will die in 1 month, and after that the State Department will have no money unless we pass another resolution. If we pass another resolution on the 31st of July, then the State Department will be in

the category of those agencies covered by bills which have already passed the House and will operate on the lowest basis provided by the bill which passes the House, let us say, on the 15th day of July.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman mean it is the intention of the majority of the committee to resist correcting this resolution so that it might apply properly, but that the next resolution may correct it?

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. It seems to me the integrity of the House of Representatives is deeply involved here. We have considered some bills. I should like to have the gentleman from New York answer this question: Does not the language at the bottom of page 3 in a way bypass and make a mockery of the House of Representatives?

Mr. TABER. It does allow seasonal variations to be considered but, frankly, that is in the wrong subparagraph, because that should be in the paragraph that relates to those agencies that have seasonal activities, like the Civil Functions and the Interior Department.

Mr. HORAN. If we are going to correct this matter under the rule under which we are now operating, when will that opportunity arise?

Mr. TABER. The only opportunity we have is on a motion to recommit.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I ought not to yield any further, because I have taken so much time. I really ought to tell what I would propose to do and why. I do not think I can yield any more because time does not permit.

I feel we should take a 10 percent cut on all the activities that are named on page 4—I shall not read them—except the Department of Defense, below the 1951 figures or below the budget estimate, so that they will not have so much money to operate on that they will be slipping all over the lot.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman mean to include in his 10 percent cut the Department of Justice?

Mr. TABER. I meant to include the Department of Justice.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman also mean to include the Department of Defense?

Mr. TABER. I said that I did not. Those are very moderate cuts. When it comes to paragraph (e) relating to the foreign picture, I think that should be reduced down to the point where it is not more than two-thirds of the amount which was obtained in the fourth quarter of 1951, for all projects and activities. I will tell you why.

The President himself suggested a 25 percent cut in his message of May 24. I am only suggesting a 33 percent cut.

On the "Mutual assistance" item there is left, and will be left at the end of this fiscal year \$450,000,000 of unexpended balance, which will be available for next year. I was advised by the State Department on yesterday on that, so that I am

right up to date on what they figure. That \$450,000,000, plus two-thirds of what they spent in the last quarter of 1951 would give them over a \$1,000,000,000 which they could obligate in the month of July and anybody would think that was a plenty.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. That figure would be greatly in excess, would it not, of one-twelfth of the amount which the President is recommending be spent for military aid during the coming fiscal year?

Mr. TABER. It would. They would be able to go at a much higher rate. I am not saying they would, but they would be able to.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize that he is talking about General Eisenhower's plan and efforts for mutual-defense assistance in Western Europe, and that the gentleman in all probability has not consulted any of the 18 non-partisan Members of the House who conferred at length on this with General Eisenhower just a week or 10 days ago in Paris?

Mr. TABER. Now, if the gentleman is trying to draw on his imagination and trot out a lot of bugbears to try to camouflage the situation and the defects in this resolution, I will agree to that.

I have talked with people who were over there and who talked with General Eisenhower. I have talked with many of them. This is the situation: The figures I have given you I have found by studying them, by multiplying and dividing the figures and the amounts available, that they would have over a billion dollars, which is almost double what Mr. Truman asked in his message of May 24 on a basis of 1 month. That is, when divided by 12.

In other words, it is almost double what they laid out themselves to spend, and I do not see how anybody can do anything except from a camouflage standpoint to figure that we ought not to take advantage of every opportunity to be fair with the taxpayers of the United States. I think the gentleman, if he would actually get away from this partisan stuff, would realize that it ought to be done. I am just trying to get things straightened out so that we may do what ought to be done, rather than do things on a camouflage basis. I do not like these imaginary situations. I like to meet problems head-on.

Mr. ROONEY. I assure you gentleman this subject is entirely too serious for what he describes. This matter of mutual military assistance is entirely too important to everybody.

Mr. TABER. And we ought to meet it head-on fairly, and not try to fool the people.

Mr. ROONEY. Does the gentleman realize—or, if I may put the question this way: Is it not true that this program is inseparably tied in with the request currently pending before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, on which request hearings are being held

this very week, the request being for \$8,500,000,000, the amount that the 18 Members of the House—and I was a member of the group—went to Paris a week or 10 days ago to confer about with General Eisenhower?

Mr. TABER. But the gentleman does not seem to be able to add and subtract and divide.

Mr. ROONEY. No; that is because I use the standard system.

Mr. TABER. This is the situation, it would provide and make available for the month of July over \$1,000,000,000, which is way beyond what the President has asked to be considered and is more than they could possibly in a proper way use. When I am doing that he should not try to make people believe that I am stinting them, especially when I am giving them twice as much as they are asking to spend in any one month on the average. I think they ought to begin to think about that sort of thing instead of trying to imagine and trump up the idea that we cannot consider anything on the basis of honesty and fairness. That is the way it looks to me.

Subparagraph (e) is subject to the same criticism as subparagraph (d), that it would go on and would operate regardless of the fact that a bill providing appropriations for it had passed the House. There ought to be an amendment that would make paragraph (a) applicable just as soon as the bill passed the House. Those are the major items that I feel should be corrected in this continuing resolution. Frankly, if the continuing resolution had been in what I would call the interest of the people of the United States and in fairness to the situation in the House of Representatives and the bills it has to consider it would have gone through, as far as I am concerned, by unanimous consent.

Mr. MEADER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MEADER. I should like to call attention to the use of the fourth quarter rather than one-twelfth of the annual appropriation and ask the gentleman whether or not he knows whether that would be an excessive rate since it is based upon the fourth quarter. We all know the tendency of these administrators to spend all their appropriations toward the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. TABER. It would be a very liberal basis; there is no question about that. But I was not going to go into that; there are those things that it seems to me are absolutely essential, and I would try to cover them, but not that.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I have a lot of admiration for the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and I always get along famously with him. We have worked together for years. In fact we have been working together in our committee room most of the time for the last 5 months on military appropriations.

There is really nothing to be disturbed about in the resolution before us; even the gentleman from New York [Mr.

TABER] had only three or four suggestions which, relatively speaking, would appear to be somewhat minor; in fact, the continuing resolution is in many particulars, and I would say in most particulars, similar to resolutions which have been agreed upon more or less with unanimity in previous years. But this is a year of considerable controversy in Congress, and nobody should be critical because there has been some effort to pick out loopholes in the pending resolution. But as a matter of fact, I think sensible men will agree that in a continuing resolution we find no place for basic changes in the law.

We are here 2 days before the end of the fiscal year, and the Government of necessity, certainly at this time of extreme emergency and war, must operate come July 1. So what do we do? We bring in here a resolution which would continue the agencies of government for just 1 month. Is there anything wrong about that? It seems to be a very modest and conservative approach to the matter. We continue the operation of the Government for 1 month substantially as the Government has been operated throughout the current fiscal year, 1951—no new projects—substantially as it has been operated. But if in our appropriation bills we have made reductions, bills that have passed the House, those reductions go into operation on the first day of July. I can see nothing wrong with that.

The alternative is to open this thing up, and it would be hard to imagine any item or appropriation that would not be germane as an amendment if we open this thing up for general and specific amendments. Not only would there be amendments as to the military, as to the Department of Agriculture, as to Interior, as to State, Justice, Judiciary, and Commerce, but the whole fiscal structure and the whole appropriation structure of the Government would be the subject for amendments. We would need 3 or 4 weeks or perhaps a month, as we did on the omnibus appropriation bill last year, to consider all of those things. But that is not physically possible within the period of only 2 days, so we just provide for a continuation for 1 month.

Now, I cannot see how any great injustice is being done when we make this conservative approach to a very real problem. Of course, one could theoretically say this ought to be done or that ought to be done, but we have consumed months considering bills which have passed through the House and we will consume weeks on bills that have not been passed by the Congress. So how can we in 2 days consider all of the amendments and adopt them, when we have to pass a resolution in 2 days? This resolution has to go through the Senate in 2 days. We have to get it to the President in 2 days. The President must sign it within 2 days or else the wheels of our Military Establishment and of our Government generally must stop moving as the new year begins.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Mrs. CHURCH. I am tremendously interested in the gentleman's reiteration that there are only 2 days left in which to consider this matter. Will the gentleman explain what has happened during the last 6 months so that this matter is brought here only 2 days before the 1st of July?

Mr. MAHON. As brilliant as the gentlewoman is, it would be impossible for me to understandably explain to her in a short speech what has happened in the last 6 months. The gentlewoman from Illinois has been here and I believe that she knows what has happened. She knows that we have passed through the House all the major appropriation bills except two, No. 1, the military bill and No. 2 the State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary bill.

Mrs. CHURCH. Is the gentleman sure that this bill could not have been brought to the House before this eleventh hour?

Mr. MAHON. This resolution possibly could have been brought here earlier, but we are not confronted with what might have been or the realm of make believe. We are confronted with a reality and the reality is as I have explained.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. Is it not a fact that resolutions of this type have passed through the House without objection whatever, and there was not consumed more than 10 or 15 minutes to pass them?

Mr. MAHON. We have passed resolutions not too dissimilar from this each year since most of us have been Members of the House.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman might explain to the gentlewoman from Illinois the snafu which occurred in the Eightieth Congress, and that we had a similar continuing resolution, which was offered and passed without objection from the party that is now in the majority.

Mr. MAHON. If I may proceed without yielding for a moment, the able gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] brings up a question which I have selected as the most pertinent of any question he presented and that is this: Under the pending resolution if we pass the State Department bill or the military bill before the last of July, the cuts we make in those bills will not become applicable until the last of July. He would like for them to become applicable on the very first day after House action. Well, when one begins to run a Government agency on the 1st of July, he more or less needs to know the pattern he is to follow for 1 month. In this bill we give him that pattern for 1 month, and 1 month only.

After 1 month what happens? The will of the House is carried out, the will of the Congress is carried out, all the cuts are made effective, no more money

is provided for the entire fiscal year than the Congress has elected to provide. When the last of July comes, if appropriation bills have not become the law, such agencies will have no money at all. So we will present a new resolution unless all of these bills have been transmitted to the President and have become law.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. The gentleman is very frank, fair, and forthright. Will he not agree with me today when I say that this resolution was pushed through the committee on day before yesterday without giving any member of the minority a chance to ask even a question? Is it not true that in the parlance of the day it was railroaded through the committee? Will the gentleman deny that statement?

Mr. MAHON. If the gentleman will permit, I should like to observe that in party politics on the part of both Democrats and Republicans, there occasionally comes a time when the rights of speech on the part of the minority are suspended by the acts of the majority. Of course, in a democracy the majority does rule.

Here is what happened, generally speaking, though, perhaps, we should not discuss what happens in an executive session of a committee. The gentleman from Missouri took the resolution in his hand, as I recall, in committee, and explained the various provisions in committee, discussed it, and the previous question was moved. There was no debate permitted on the part of the majority or the minority after the moving of the previous question, which was adopted on a party-line vote. I think that explains that situation about as it happened, which is not unprecedented in parliamentary bodies.

Mr. CANFIELD. No; but the gentleman from Texas will agree with me that it was not done in the Eightieth Congress on a similar resolution.

Mr. MAHON. Well, I do not think we had a similar resolution before the Committee. I think it may have been unanimous at that time.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I am glad to yield to my friend, the able gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman just said that in a democracy the majority generally rules.

Mr. MAHON. Yes.

Mr. JENSEN. Well, now, of course, Mr. Stalin claims that he has a perfect democracy.

Mr. MAHON. I am not on speaking terms with Mr. Stalin. Is the gentleman?

Mr. JENSEN. His majority rules; but in a republic such as ours, this does not have to be a democracy. This is a republic, as the gentleman knows, and in a republic the minority is supposed to have the right to speak their views.

Mr. MAHON. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. But down in committee we operated under the Stalin plan the other day, as we did the first session that the full committee had in the Eighty-first Congress when the same kind of business was carried on and when the minority party had no opportunity to say one word. We were not recognized; we were not even glanced at.

Mr. MAHON. Will the gentleman please make speeches in his own time? I thank the gentleman for his observation, however.

Mr. JENSEN. What is wrong with my observation? Will the gentleman please tell me?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman said we operated under the Stalin plan. I disavow any knowledge of a Stalin plan, and the gentleman will have to explain that.

But I will say today in the House we operate under the good old democratic plan, half of the time on the rule for the minority and half of the time on the rule for the majority; half of the time under general debate for the majority and half for the minority, and I do not see anything unfair about that. Insofar as the action in committee is concerned, the action in committee was the same type of action that has been taken under democratic processes since the days of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay and others. That is a parliamentary procedure which makes democracy function. If the majority cannot control, then you cannot have a republican form or a democratic system.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I just merely want to correct a statement.

Does the gentleman not think that we are a democracy within a Republic rather than a Republic within a democracy?

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman makes a good point, but it is hard for me to be philosophical or in a philosophic mood. Here we have just 2 days before we are going to run out of money to run this Government during a period of war time. I think we have a democracy, perhaps a democracy within a Republic, and I know that the will of his House prevails and will prevail today, which is a good old democratic process, with the Members crying to heaven whatever they want to say pro or con with respect to the issues involved here in the House of Representatives. And if we want to cut off debate we cut it off with the previous question in committee or in the House, according to the good old democratic process. Democrats and Republicans have practiced the working of their wills for many years.

Mr. STEFAN. I merely wanted to make this correction on behalf of a beloved friend of ours who has passed to the Great Beyond, William Tyler Page, who taught me a little bit about our Republic. He always told me when he discussed the United States, "Please tell them we are a democracy within a Republic." I merely rise to make that correction.

Mr. MAHON. I thank the gentleman for his very fine contribution.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MAHON. I yield, for a brief question.

Mr. JENSEN. Well, all right; I will put it in the form of a question to the gentleman.

Mr. MAHON. Will he make it non-JENSEN-like; rather short?

Mr. JENSEN. Under present conditions I would say that I will have to make it short, because you are certainly muffling us today. The gentleman has just said that we have a chance to talk.

Mr. MAHON. Yes. The gentleman is operating under that basis now.

Mr. JENSEN. That is right. Will the gentleman explain why he does not give us a chance to amend the resolution in the American way of doing things?

Mr. MAHON. Well, under the American way, you did not have the votes to vote down the previous question. Under the good old American way the majority rules, just like it rules in the House, and just like it will work in the next general election.

Mr. JENSEN. And so you ride over us roughshod, regardless of what happens to our country.

Mr. MAHON. I hope not roughshod but rather with humility and with good feeling.

Mr. JENSEN. If the gentleman had all the bruises and the scars that we Republicans have got from being rolled over by your steam roller, he would have a different idea of this kind of business.

Mr. MAHON. The gentleman bears his scars gracefully and nobly.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I think it is quite unfortunate that this measure is here before us today, important as it is, under the closed or gag rule which was adopted by such a close margin. I say it is unfortunate because there is no question—it cannot be denied—that amendments would be offered to this measure if they were permitted to be offered that would save money for the taxpayers of this country.

Certainly those who supported the recent tax bill that was before us should be mindful of the great burden that is imposed on the taxpayers of this country, and they ought to be ready and willing to do everything they can to lighten the burdens of those taxpayers.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has very ably pointed out changes that could be made in this continuing resolution that would effect savings through the next 30 days and thereafter. So let me say to you again that those of you who voted for the closed rule, who voted for the motion for the previous question in order to foreclose amendment of the rule, voted on the side of the spenders and the wasters and not on the side of those who want to economize in governmental spending.

Refugee has been made to closed rules. Something was said about closed rules in the Eightieth Congress. The

only closed rule we had in the Eightieth Congress was the one we had on the tax bill, and I learned about that closed rule in my service on the Republican side, as we were in the minority prior to the time of the Eightieth Congress.

Further reference has been made to the fact that continuing resolutions like this—resolutions providing for appropriations after the beginning of the fiscal year when the money has not been provided in regular appropriation bills—have been adopted before without controversy, and that is true. This one might have likewise been so adopted without the necessity of taking the time of the House today if the proponents of the plan had joined with the men on the minority, the Republican side, in drafting such a resolution following the pattern of years past; yes, if they had been willing to sit down and work it out as reasonable people ought to try to approach any problem like this. But that was not done.

Reference has been made by the gentleman from New York about the snafu in the Eightieth Congress on appropriation bills. Let me say this, that all but one of the appropriation bills in the first session had passed the House before the end of the fiscal year and all of them were passed in both bodies and out of the way in July. In the second session they were all passed and were down at the White House well before the end of the fiscal year. In considering that first session, do not forget that we had to reorganize the whole House of Representatives under the reorganization plan that had been adopted by the Seventy-ninth Congress.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has spoken of the motion to recommit. Under the rule that is here it is the only method we have to try again to effect some economy in governmental spending. It is going to be right interesting to see how some of you folks on that side of the aisle, and good friends you all are, are going to vote on the motion when you come right up against the proposition of whether or not you are ready to try to save a little money, because it is here. The opportunity will be presented. The motion to recommit is not the best way to get at it. It would have been much better to have had those different items coming along as amendments to this resolution to be debated and passed upon individually. But since you do not give us that right, then we are going to give you a chance to stand up and be counted. As I say, it will be right interesting to see what happens.

You have referred to the Eightieth Congress, and I did, too, and I want to make a few remarks here about some situations generally as we come up to the end of the first 6 months of this Democratic Eighty-second Congress.

Having served as the majority leader of the Eightieth Republican Congress—a Congress since vilified by the present administration in a campaign of misrepresentation and distortion without conscience—I am not going to miss this opportunity to speak out against what is going on down here today.

The folks back home have a right to know what is happening. I am going

to do all I can to see to it that they do know and understand what is taking place.

These folks were told that the Eightieth Republican Congress was a "do nothing" Congress. It was a false, baseless charge, but after it had been screamed often enough from coast to coast a lot of people were taken in.

I am not going to review all the accomplishments of that Congress. But I am going to point out that we did cut taxes, we did correct serious inequities in our management-labor relations statutes, we did balance the budget and give the Treasury a surplus for the first time in more than a decade.

We provided for the national defense—yes, provided better than the administration was willing to go along with us in the spending of the money we appropriated. We did set up a foreign-assistance program. I take it that is the program for which the present chairman of the Committee on Appropriations now claims so much credit.

We of the Eightieth Republican Congress did set a course and follow it with diligence to a successful conclusion. And it is a highly significant fact that succeeding Congresses, even this one, have not chosen to undo the major accomplishments of the Republican Eightieth Congress in spite of all the howls from the White House.

In sharp contrast to the achievements of the Eightieth Republican Congress, what is the record to date of the Democrat-controlled Eighty-second Congress?

What is the situation in which we find ourselves today?

Today, after 6 months of aimless drifting we find ourselves caught in what the Washington Post—that notorious apologist for administration leadership—has been forced to label "the most serious legislative stalemate in years."

I might say parenthetically that I suspect the administration is at its wit's end rights now trying to figure out how it can blame the Republicans for the fumbling record of this Congress. At least I know I am on safe ground in saying that the administration is at its wit's end—period.

After 6 months of the Eighty-second Congress not a single appropriations bill has reached the White House.

The people ought to understand and know that the majority takes the responsibility. You assume the responsibility. As the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] just pointed out, you get your steam roller going and ride roughshod over the Republicans. Why did you not get your steam roller going and get these appropriation bills out here, as they should have been gotten out? What has been the necessity for all this sit-down strike?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. That is the question I wanted to ask the gentleman from Texas a moment ago, and instead of that we got a lot of window dressing when he was asked the question: Why did they not meet this date certain?

Mr. HALLECK. The gentleman from Texas, I have an idea, is quite unhappy about this failure of progress. He ought

to be. He is a fine fellow, but also I rather suspect he is a little unhappy about the form of this resolution.

But I suppose he is rather put to it to defend it. I do not have to defend it.

What is more, there are at least a dozen important laws due to expire this week end, with no action taken to provide for their extension.

Here is a partial list of governmental activities which will be affected by the expiration of legislation this week end:

The Defense Production Act.

Foreign military and economic aid.

Certain export and import controls.

Extension of rent control.

Authority to make direct Government loans under the GI bill.

The program of replacement of naval vessels.

Insurance of GI mortgages.

Without expressing my opinion at this time on whether or not all of the legislation affecting these activities should be extended in its present form, I still want to observe that at least the Congress by this time should have been given the chance to pass on these matters. The Congress should certainly have been given the chance to spend some time in consideration of these matters.

I am well aware that the business of a continuing resolution is not new to this Chamber.

I would like to point out, however, that not in my time in the Congress has there ever before been such a brazen attempt to turn an emergency device into an instrument which frustrates the determination of this body to ease the burden of Federal spending on our people.

No thanks to the administration, this Congress has reflected—in some measure at least—the desire of the people that economies shall be effected in Government operation.

I refer to passage of the Jensen amendment in this Chamber and the Ferguson and Douglas amendments by the other body.

And let me again emphasize: What action we have taken on the floor along these lines has been in spite of, not because of, the administration.

But what happens now to these hard-won gains in the interest of economy?

Under the continuing resolution now before us these gains are blasted out the window.

Administration leaders, to accomplish this, have run roughshod over minority membership in committee.

Having deliberately withheld appropriate legislation from the House for 3 months, they have now tossed a time bomb in the closing hours of the fiscal year.

The fuze is lit and our hands are tied.

This resolution can blast to bits the efforts of this body to close—in some degree at least—the floodgates against the spending-as-usual policies of this administration.

By this maneuver the administration leadership serves notice of its desperate determination that the patronage dispensers shall not run out of jobs.

Our most competent economists are agreed that the reduction of Govern-

ment spending constitutes one of our truly effective weapons against inflation.

Yet here is an administration trying to thwart the expressed will of the Congress in an unprecedented display of high-handed action.

This, mind you, is the same administration which, for public consumption, is filling the air with long and loud lamentations about the dangers of inflation.

It is the same administration which, for public consumption, sheds great, glistening Hollywood tears for the burdened consumer of America.

Yes, the public should know what is going on here today. The American people should know that this same administration has followed an inexcusable strategy of delay in refusing to bring before this body a reasonable bill for our thoughtful consideration.

The public should know that operating behind committee doors, this same administration has forced out this continuing resolution over the bitter protests of those who are genuinely concerned with the problem of inflation.

And the public should understand that this resolution has been thrown at us here on the floor under a gag rule which prohibits those who earnestly seek economy in Government from making their full influence felt.

The public should realize, in brief, that here we have exposed the sorry picture of a leadership which wears two faces—one before the public and the other in the privacy of its inner councils.

Here is a leadership which protests, in the press and on the air, its great concern for the welfare of the American taxpayer, but which deliberately seeks to circumvent by this sort of subterfuge the constructive efforts of the Congress to legislate in the public interest.

Yes, the public has heard, too, the fervent but phony pleas by administration for the bipartisan approach to the grave problems which beset all of us.

Is this example of bludgeoning which is being attempted here today the kind of bipartisan approach the administration leaders have in mind?

If the pattern of activity in the Eighty-second Congress is to be one of legislation by continuing resolution under a gag rule, then here is the place for us to accept the challenge.

The way that is open to us here to accept this challenge on this occasion is to vote for the motion to recommit. In that way and in that way only can we preserve to the American people the gains that we have already made in respect to economy in governmental spending and, yes, preserve to the people of this country the gains that we expect to make hereafter.

So I earnestly insist in the interest of good government that when this motion to recommit is made we vote for it and get this resolution in the form in which it should be—may I hazard the guess will be—when it goes from this body to the other body.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, this is no time for party politics, but if we are to

have a partisan debate let us keep the record straight.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present. We ought to have a quorum present to hear this good argument. There are 18 Democrats on the other side and about 30 Republicans on this side. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and ten Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I repeat, let us keep the record straight. I recall, several weeks ago when two committees of the other body were engaged in a joint hearing, a Republican member of one of the committees urged his colleagues on the committee to stop piddling and proceed with the hearing. On the same day one of the high-ranking officers of the United States Army warned that as a result of the testimony which was being published by the committees Moscow was receiving valuable information which was detrimental to our national security. The only conclusion that I could draw from those two statements which were published simultaneously was that the Republicans piddled while Moscow learned.

We have been criticised for failure to bring the appropriation bills to the floor of the House at an earlier date. Apparently some Members of the House do not realize that we are today engaged in a war. In view of that fact, it has been absolutely impossible to prepare an appropriation bill for the armed services, and I do not believe that any Member on the Republican side would claim that the Appropriations Committee has been dilatory in this respect.

This is not an unusual situation. Rarely in recent years has the House completed action on all appropriation bills before the expiration of the fiscal year. Each year we have come forward with a resolution to extend the appropriations into the next year.

What is unusual about this situation today? The unusual feature is that heretofore such continuing resolutions have been adopted by unanimous consent without all of this debate. There has been no effort to write into the continuing resolution new legislation. That is what we are faced with at the present time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. What new legislation are we trying to write in?

Mr. GARY. You are trying to write into this bill certain provisions which have not been adopted by the Congress and to put into effect certain cuts which have not been acted upon by any committee of the Congress.

Mr. TABER. That is correct, because they ought to be written in. Heretofore we have agreed upon a continuing resolution when it was brought in in proper form. We had no opportunity for any

agreement on this one. There were no suggestions that could be made or that were considered even.

Mr. GARY. We have heretofore followed legislative processes which protect our Government from hasty and dangerous actions.

Under those processes when a bill is introduced in the House it is referred to the appropriate committee so that it may receive proper consideration. It is suggested here that we take drastic action without committee hearings or other information as a basis for our actions.

Let me say to my Republican friends that I yield to no one in this House in the fervor of my desire to eliminate from the budget every nonessential expenditure and to cut to the bone every essential nondefense expenditure; however, I am not willing to slash appropriations indiscriminately without hearings and without evidence. I fear we do not realize what may happen if we adopt such procedure.

Mr. Chairman, it was my privilege just 2 weeks ago to visit Europe with a group of 18 members representing 3 committees of the House. I think it is safe to say that every member of that group was impressed with the program which General Eisenhower is trying to carry out in Europe.

I personally feel that the security of America depends upon the success of that program; and that it is our best hope to prevent a third world war. We discussed this program with General Eisenhower. We visited various countries reviewing its operation. He is building up a force in Europe. For what purpose? Oh, I have heard all of these arguments about pouring money down the rat holes of Europe, but the truth of the matter is we are trying to save the United States of America. We are trying to build up defenses that will stop the threat of communism throughout the entire world, and I do not believe we can do it without the help of our European allies.

We saw concrete evidence of that fact—that those allies cannot arm by themselves alone. We witnessed the maneuvers of Belgian troops in Brussels; we witnessed the maneuvers of French troops in the French zone of Germany; and we witnessed the maneuvers of Italian troops in northern Italy. In every instance they were equipped with American tanks, arms, and equipment.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. To a very large extent I share the views of the gentleman in relation to the need for allies and our need for assisting them. Will the gentleman point out in what respect, to adopt the suggestions of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], would it in any way interfere with such a plan?

Mr. GARY. I shall be glad to do so at the proper time, if the gentleman will permit me.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that the action which the gentleman from

New York [Mr. TABER] has sought to initiate within the last 2 days, both in the full Appropriations Committee and before the Committee on Rules, would cut the very money needed by General Eisenhower and General Gruenther in their program in Europe, to the extent of 33 1/3 percent?

Mr. GARY. The gentleman from New York is absolutely correct and it is my purpose to stress that point.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, at the same time I hope the gentleman will include in his pointing it out and in his analysis of it the fact that there is \$450,000,000 available and unexpended in the month of July.

Mr. GARY. As I was saying, these troops were armed with American equipment. We were told very frankly that they wanted to cooperate in the mutual defense program; that they could furnish the manpower, but that they cannot provide the equipment. They have neither the factories with which to manufacture tanks and guns, nor do they have the dollars with which to purchase them from the United States. If, therefore, we are to strengthen our European allies and thereby strengthen our own national defense, then we must provide adequate funds with which to furnish the necessary military equipment.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING] asked how Mr. TABER's proposed amendment would affect this program. Frankly, I do not know. I want to be perfectly frank about it. I know that my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], is absolutely conscientious in what he is trying to do. I know that there is no more patriotic American citizen in the United States than the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I have been advised by the State Department that the unexpended balance July 1 would be \$450,000,000, which is available to them to spend, and on top of that they can spend one-third of what was expended or obligated during the last quarter. That would make about a billion dollars.

Mr. GARY. The gentleman appears to have information which I do not have. It is information that I shall seek when our committee considers these appropriations.

It is my privilege to serve as chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee which handles the foreign-aid appropriations. I will assure my good friend from New York that we will scrutinize those requests very carefully, and we will consider every dollar they have left over at the end of the year and we will reduce the appropriation to the lowest possible amount consistent with an adequate mutual-defense program. But I do not want to take the chance of cutting those appropriations one-third here on the floor of the House as proposed by the gentleman from New York when I do not know what effect it

is going to have on the security of America.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman feel that instead of appropriating what might be necessary out of the \$6,300,000,000 the President has asked we should raise that to beyond \$12,000,000,000?

Mr. GARY. I think we should appropriate whatever amount is necessary for the foreign-aid program. I think we should do it after a careful review by a proper committee, after witnesses have been heard and we have compiled a record which the Members of the House might read and thereby know whereof they speak. I do not believe we should take the chance of cutting this appropriation, which is vital to our national defense, without careful consideration. I believe we should follow our well-established legislative processes. Those processes are based on committee action. We have had no committee action whatever on the foreign-aid program. To my mind it would be unthinkable for this House today to cut those requests one-third without sufficient information upon which to base that action.

Let me call your attention to this fact. The proposed action might do a great deal of harm. The resolution under consideration cannot do any harm. It may permit the departments to expend a little more money for the next 30 days than the Congress will eventually allow them on a 12-month basis. But bear this in mind: After all, the appropriation for every department and for every activity in the final analysis is going to be governed by the action of this House. Whatever amount we may appropriate for foreign aid for the next fiscal year, the agencies will be bound by the appropriation, and regardless of the amount that is spent during July, the expenditures for the year cannot exceed the amount appropriated for the year. Therefore, no harm can be done by adopting this resolution and continuing these appropriations according to its provisions for the next 30 days. On the other hand, untold harm might result if we follow a different course and attempt to legislate on the floor of the House and cut these appropriations without sufficient information before us, without any proper consideration of the various items.

I say again, this is not the time for partisan politics.

Mr. TABER. Does not the gentleman think it is the time to do the right thing? That is what I have asked the folks to do.

Mr. GARY. I do not think your proposal is the right thing at this time. This is the wrong time to cut military aid appropriations one-third when we do not have sufficient information and do not know what effect it will have on our defense program. We do know that today we are facing a grave emergency, we are facing a period when just the slightest unwise act may tip the scales and involve us in a third world war.

I was encouraged in my recent visit to Europe over the prospects of strength-

ening our defenses and those of our allies to a point that our enemies will not dare to attack us. Let us consider this matter carefully. Let us adopt this resolution and extend these appropriations for 30 days. No harm can be done. If we do otherwise, great harm may result.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE ARREST AND TRIAL OF ARCHBISHOP JOSEF GROESZ

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, once again we are witnessing the brutal horror of another Communist trial of an eminent man of God. This time the mantle of martyrdom falls on the shoulders of Archbishop Josef Groesz and his associate clergymen in Hungary. Like an ugly reminder of barbarism the civilized world thought was a thing of the past, these religious men have been haled before a summary court of mock justice to confess to crimes for which they are not responsible.

We shudder as we realize the endless days and nights of torture which must have preceded these so-called confessions, in which the latest drugs and psychological weapons have been employed to break the will and firm resolve of the archbishop and his codefendants. Their martyrdom is all the more tragic because they cannot, as did the early Christian martyrs in Roman days, denounce their judges as they are led away to death or lifelong imprisonment. Their lips cannot form the words of truth as they stand in the dock. They are unable to defend themselves or the religion to which their life has been devoted. However, no person in the free world will believe what they parrot, but will only look upon them with deep pity and with shame that any human being would have the power and heartlessness to do this terrible thing to another person.

As Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, the Chaplain of the other body, so aptly phrased it:

Every believer who is with the Christ whose truth makes men free is in the prisoner's dock with this priest of the church.

It is religion itself on trial. Every believer in God, as Archbishop Groesz stands there, is subjected to the final indignity of being robbed of his human rights and his own personality. As Pope Pius XII has so truly remarked, modern man has succeeded in destroying free will where the barbarians failed.

The crimes of which Archbishop Groesz and his fellow clergymen stand accused bear, of course, no relation to reality. The reason he and his asso-

ciates are there is that they represent a religion and faith in a supreme deity which is a bulwark against the godlessness of communism. No believer in God can be a true Communist. It is a tribute to the power of that faith that ministers of the gospel must be removed by force and violence. The precepts of religion cannot be reasoned away or supplanted by the materialistic approach of the Communist rulers.

In addition, the archbishop's crime is that he is a man of learning, and a man of the class which must be destroyed so that their property may be confiscated by the state. His is the fateful destiny of being a man of God in a godless era and place.

In the face of this wanton inhumanity, the United States cannot sit idly by without prompt and emphatic condemnation of this outrage to all religion and civilization. For that reason, I am today introducing a resolution similar to the ones I have introduced previously condemning the arrest and trial of Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary and Archbishop Stepinatz of Yugoslavia, and the 15 Protestant clergymen who suffered a like fate in Bulgaria.

My resolution proposes that, since this arrest and imprisonment and trial of Archbishop Groesz is a clear violation of the United Nations Charter, it is the sense of Congress that the issues be submitted to the United Nations, of which Hungary is a member, or that other appropriate steps be taken to achieve his freedom. We must, at least, go on record clearly and strongly protesting this outrage.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, it has been my privilege to serve in this House for about 17 years. I see on the floor before me many who have had more years' service than I. I do not believe that at any time within the memory of any of us has the Congress been in such a legislative muddle.

For six long months the Congress has been lumbering along, without anyone seemingly having the slightest idea as to where we were going, much less how long it would take to get there. We have been proceeding on a week-to-week basis, with no particular program, much less a program schedule. If there has been a determined program for the session, certainly the responsible majority has done little, and accomplished less, for having it considered, much less adopted.

I do not want to be unfairly critical of the administration's leadership in the Congress. I hold the utmost affection and respect for them individually. Their task has not been an easy one. It is no easy matter to try to steer through the Congress the type of program President Truman has proposed for the socialization of our economy and ultimate bankruptcy of the country.

But, Mr. Chairman, the Congress has not even taken timely action on the absolute necessities for the normal operations of the Government. We have before us today a continuing resolution

for appropriations. Within 2 days the fiscal year 1951 ends, and not a single regular departmental appropriation bill for fiscal 1952 has been enacted into law.

To be sure, on previous occasions the Congress has been obliged to adopt resolutions because of its failure to meet the June 30 deadline on appropriation bills for the next fiscal year. That is the alibi we have heard so vigorously offered this afternoon from the other side of the aisle. But there is a vast difference between the present situation and that which has confronted us on previous occasions.

This is not the ordinary continuing resolution where spending authority after June 30 is given two or three departments whose appropriation bills are delayed in the final legislative stages. This resolution authorizes continued high spending for the entire Government. In six long months not only has this Eighty-second Congress failed to adopt a single appropriation bill; but this House has not passed nearly all the regular departmental appropriation bills. Following this 30-day continuing resolution, we can be reasonably certain another such resolution will be presented, and possibly still a third, and maybe a fourth at the present rate of action by this Congress.

This is not the usual continuing resolution in another respect. On previous occasions the continuing resolutions provided that the authorized spending shall be at the lowest figure at which a pending bill had passed either body. This proposed resolution, on the other hand, authorizes the spending at the exorbitant rate recommended in President Truman's tremendous budget.

Thus, at one stroke, the Democratic leadership in the Congress proposes to abrogate the various economy amendments that have thus far been adopted by the House or the Senate. The passage of this resolution will in itself cost the American taxpayers many millions of dollars. And to make certain that the bureaucrats are given every dollar they want, and that the President makes good on his dare to cut his budget, the resolution is presented to us under a rule which precludes any economy amendments.

There is absolutely no excuse for the present legislative situation. Permit me proudly to remind you that in the Republican Eightieth Congress we expeditiously discharged our responsibilities. In the first session every regular departmental appropriation bill was on the statute books before the end of July. And it must be borne in mind in the Eightieth Congress we had the initial problem of reorganization of the Congress itself. In the second session of the Republican Eightieth Congress every regular appropriation bill was adopted before the end of the fiscal year.

We not only met the deadlines with time to spare. We also put into effect substantial economies, in spite of President Truman's stubborn resistance, and brought the Federal budget into balance.

This Eighty-second Congress is the most dilatory, the most lackadaisical, indecisive and confused Congress in which

I have ever served. The responsibility inescapably rests with the President and his party leadership in the Congress. Remember, our side of the aisle has no voice in the program.

I regret to have to say that in this Democratic Eighty-second Congress even the confusion is not as well organized as it was in the Democratic Eighty-first Congress.

I admit, however, that our friends on the other side of the aisle excel in two things. In their facility to resist economy, to spend and to tax they have no equals. The closed rule for the unprecedented tax bill last Friday, followed by the closed rule for this unprecedented spending resolution, is the all-time high in the administration's policy of spending and taxing and the all-time low in political courage.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, frankly, I do not see anything to get excited about over this continuing resolution, and I want to talk to my friends on both sides of the aisle. There should not be anything partisan about this, because in truth and in fact there is nothing extraordinary about it; it has been done time and time again, and you are following practically the same old pattern. Let us not feel hard at ourselves. Has not this House done an excellent job this year with these bills we have passed? They are through this House with the exception of two—that is Armed Services, and State, Justice, and Commerce. Of course, there is another one to come, the National Production Authority, and I think the House will be ready to work on that any time the budget estimate is here. What our friends at the other end of the Capitol do is no fault of ours; and certainly let us be fair to that body, too; they have been doing a tremendous amount of extra-curricular work this year, have they not? Perhaps one-fifth of that entire body has been engaged in an activity for the last 4 or 5 weeks that has prevented them from taking up these bills over there.

Let us be frank with ourselves and with the country; let us not try to make a bugaboo out of something that does not exist. We talk about this thing of giving the taxpayers some relief. That has been the burden of not one but of a half a dozen speeches this afternoon. It has been said that the net effect of this resolution will be to wipe out and annihilate the savings this House has made in these bills—and I am proud of those savings, because I have done my little part in bringing about some of them. Now, Mr. Chairman, that is not true; let us be frank about it, and I am going to spell out why it is not true. In the first place, if you go back to the appropriations for the last quarter of 1951—that is the quarter we are now in—if you go back to the appropriations for the quarter we are now in, they are much smaller than any appropriations you are going to make for the fiscal year 1952. If there is any agency of Government that is not wanting a little bit more for 1952 than they had in 1951, I will stand

corrected. I do not know of a single item in the 1952 appropriations, dollar-wise, that are not going to be larger than for fiscal year 1951. That is true, and we all know it, and no one will seriously dispute that figure.

In this continuing resolution any savings which have been made in bills that have already passed the House are taken care of, because the resolution states that the greatest amount they can spend until these items are finally wound up—and certainly it ought not to be more than 30, 40, or, at the most, 50 days—the largest figure they can spend is the lowest figure passed by the House; and I can testify first-hand for independent offices that there is not an agency in that set-up—and there are some 25 to 35—that did not get a substantial cut and much beneath the budget. So that all they can spend during this short period will be the lowest figure authorized by the House.

I know a good many of my colleagues here have been really and genuinely afraid that we would lose some of the savings; but, Mr. Chairman, you cannot lose 5 cents.

The only sensible thing we can do is to pass this resolution. We are confronted with a practical problem. There is no partisanship in this. This is just good old-fashioned everyday common horse sense wrapped up in a business proposition. That is all it is. It is not going to cost the taxpayers one red cent in addition.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin. The gentleman from Texas is being very persuasive, but I cannot help wondering, if he is so convinced this is such a reasonable course of action, why it is he voted with the rest of the majority of the committee to gag the minority and to prevent any discussion to explain the reasonableness of it?

Mr. THOMAS. Why, it was so reasonable, I will say to the gentleman, that it needed no explanation, because the gentleman understood it perfectly. If I thought for 1 minute the gentleman needed any explanation, I would have taken him off in a corner and explained it to him fully and he would have understood it in a few minutes.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I know the gentleman is trying to be helpful to us, and we all admire him, we all have great affection for him. The gentleman has stated that to adopt the suggestions of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] would not result in any savings, as I understood the gentleman. Am I incorrect in that? I do not want to misstate the gentleman's position.

Mr. THOMAS. As an over-all proposition. I may say to the gentleman from New York that you may be able to find a few items here and there that are a little higher than last year, where last

year's budget was higher than this year's figures, but by and large that is correct. The over-all picture, as you know, is up and up and up on account of the war and in the over-all picture you cannot lose a dime by this.

Mr. KEATING. My question specifically had reference to certain amendments which were adopted here in the House, for instance the Jensen amendments, and the Smith amendment curtailing propaganda activities and in the other body the so-called Ferguson and Byrd amendments, which are designed to save money.

Do I understand from the gentleman that the adoption of this continuing resolution will give effect to those amendments which have been adopted in both bodies? That is not my understanding, but I would be glad to be corrected.

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, the gentleman knows that until the conferees come back to their respective bodies and report, we do not have any law at all; but, as an over-all proposition, when you get through with the fiscal year 1952 I cannot see how you are going to spend a dime extra by adopting this resolution. The alternative, or failure to adopt it, or voting for the motion to recommit will do what? What will it amount to? What shape will the country be in if the motion to recommit is adopted?

Mr. KEATING. I will be glad to state my views in answer to the gentleman's questions if he so desires, but I would like to hear the gentleman's views.

Mr. THOMAS. My view is simply this, and I am just as honest in it as a human being can be, that you are not going to cost the taxpayers of this country one red cent extra by the adoption of the pending resolution. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Of course, we talk about amendments, and they are good amendments in some instances, maybe not so good in others. The Senate did not agree with them altogether. But when it is all added up you are not going to spend any extra money by doing this. If you do not adopt the pending resolution I do not know what shape you are going to be in—frankly I do not.

Mr. KEATING. I would be interested in the gentleman's views as to the effect of adopting the suggestions of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and I would like to ask the gentleman whether he does not think they would really effect substantial savings?

Mr. THOMAS. I am sorry, I did not hear the speech of the gentleman from New York. I know he made a good one, and I am not going to ask him to repeat it for my benefit. I will be glad to read it in the RECORD.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion let me reiterate again that this House will be making a tremendous mistake if it re-commits. It has everything to lose and nothing to gain by doing so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to state that I am advised that this is the second time in the history of America that a continuing resolution has been required in respect to all appropriations for all departments and agencies of the Government for an entire fiscal year.

The first time that this was required was a year ago, with the omnibus bill procedure.

So the Democratic Eighty-second Congress has established the record in two successive years of not having a single appropriation bill enacted into law before the beginning of the new fiscal year.

The progress in this field in the present year has been the slowest that I can recall in all my years of experience in the House. Why, I note in the other body that the suggestion has even been made that the date of ending the fiscal year should be postponed, which certainly, to my mind, would be a confession of incapacity.

We have, of course, got to have a continuing resolution under existing circumstances. The only question before this House at this time is the wording of that resolution.

I agree with the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] that if this thing had not been railroaded through the Appropriations Committee, by a little conversation around the table, it should have been possible to arrive at a solution which would be in the interest of the people of this country, speaking in terms of economy, which would have passed this House by unanimous consent.

The action in railroad this resolution through the committee was, to say the least, arbitrary and almost without precedent. I can recall in my experience only one other similar action, and that occurred in the same committee, responsive to the same leadership, at the beginning of the Eighty-first Congress.

You will recall that in the Eightieth Congress we had set up a staff of expert investigators on a nonpartisan basis, about 40 in number, in the interest of economy.

This staff had made about 14 major reports of most helpful character. As a result of its aid it had proved possible to effect savings, either in terms of appropriations or rescissions, amounting to almost \$10,000,000,000, to reduce the national debt \$7,000,000,000, to balance the budget in two successive years, and to effect tax relief to the tune of \$4,800,000,000.

Immediately on the convening of the committee under the Eighty-first Congress, that staff was thrown out the window, lock, stock, and barrel, and it was thrown out by a procedure very similar to that which has been used in this connection. No member of the minority on the committee was permitted to speak or even to ask a question.

Action of this character, Mr. Chairman, is unworthy of the great Committee on Appropriations. I do not be-

lieve the people of the country want this type of government.

The action 2 years ago has probably lost the people some billions of dollars.

Mr. Chairman, this continuing resolution, in my opinion, should be amended. The statement by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and by others, have explained clearly the need of amendments in the interest of economy.

I am sure if my good friend from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], for whom I have a real regard and affection, will read the proposed motion to recommit, he will come to the conclusion that it is clearly in the interest of economy to adopt the motion.

I agree, Mr. Chairman, with my good friend from Virginia [Mr. GARY] that this country does face a crisis, and a very severe one, at this time. That crisis, however, is not wholly a crisis in terms of the military threat from without; it is also a crisis in terms of the threat of uncontrolled inflation from within.

With our enormous national debt—about \$11,500 for every family of four if contingent obligations be included; with our long series of deficits; with great amount of currency in circulation; with the excessive redemption of Government bonds; with the increase in prices all along the line; with a dollar worth something like 55 percent of its 1940 value—it is evident that we are confronted by grave danger of destructive Nation-wide inflation which could play directly into the hands of the Communist Government of Russia and make impossible the hope we all share of a free world.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of the motion to recommit as the only means available under this unfortunate and unnecessary gag rule, for bringing this continuing resolution into the form in which, in my opinion, it should be enacted.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, just the other day about an hour before we went down into the full Appropriations Committee room to consider this resolution there came before the House a well intentioned resolution having to do with expressing our good feeling toward the people of the world, especially directed to those unfortunates back of the iron curtain. We want them to know that we are their friends and that we realize they are behind the iron curtain not of their own free will. A great show was made upon this floor in backing up that message from a democracy.

An hour later in our full Appropriations Committee room we saw the iron curtain, that same iron curtain of intolerance, pulled down between the majority and the minority members of that committee. No consideration of any nature was given even to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the minority leader of our great committee. None

of us were permitted to ask any questions whatsoever concerning this bill now before us.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], our chairman, who is noted as the author of Cannon's Precedents, has twice set a precedent which I hope will not become permanent as far as Congress is concerned. That precedent is the shutting off of debate and the unwillingness to give to the minority any opportunity whatsoever to express our opinion. I do not recall any similar action by other committees. We Republicans certainly used no such tactics during the Eightieth Congress.

Yes; I see some of you gentleman on the majority side smiling. It may be a matter of levity and politics to some, but to me it is a sad commentary upon the administration now in control. Are you certain in your own minds that a succession of such intolerant treatments of the minority may not result in our losing the democracy of which we brag to the Soviet people?

Mr. Chairman, that is what is disturbing me today. It is disturbing to me when we go into a full Appropriations Committee session and see for the first time a resolution of this importance put before us, and then, after a very short explanation of that resolution by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], a gentleman on the Democratic side gets up and moves the previous question, in spite of a tremendous uproar from our side asking that we be heard. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] spoke about the resolution but his committee majority refused even to permit to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] the same privilege.

It was further disturbing to me that all 19 gentlemen on that side voted on a roll call to refuse us a hearing in our own committee. Yes, it was evidently made a party issue, but does that justify all 19 of them voting that day to shut off the Republicans entirely from debating this resolution, the contents of which were unknown to us prior to that session of the committee.

Had I used the same line of tactics back in 1947 when we had the veto of President Truman here before the House on the tax reduction bill, I would have voted with my party, just as you Democrats voted with your party. However, I considered at that time that the Republican Party was wrong in their supporting a tax reduction when we were so far in debt. Just as I feel this procedure by the Democrats today is wrong, so I considered the President to be right in his veto of the tax reduction bill. I refused to follow my party when in my opinion it seemed to be wrong. It was hard then, along with one other man, to vote against my party on such a controversial issue. Because of that vote, however, we have \$5,000,000,000 more in the Treasury, or rather, \$5,000,000,000 less national debt, simply because I placed allegiance to my people and to my Nation above my duty to the political party of which I am proud.

I was not surprised that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], our chairman, wished to prevent open debate in full committee upon this resolution.

But, I was surprised when not a single one of you gentlemen on the majority of our committee saw fit, either on the day before yesterday or today, to desert your party. Yes, Mr. Chairman, it is discouraging to me to see a precedent of this importance, the gagging of the opposition, appear to become an established policy of this greatest of all legislative bodies, the Congress of the United States of America. Take away the freedom of expression by minorities and you are well on the road to a dictatorship.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

[Mr. FORD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SEELY-BROWN].

(Mr. SEELY-BROWN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I want to address my colleagues particularly on the Democratic side.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Connecticut yield for one question?

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I yield.

Mr. MASON. I just want to call the attention of the House to the fact that the eloquent gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COX], has led the battle against the RFC and has led the battle against the State Department in this House; yet he led the battle for this resolution. That it seems to me is not consistent.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to address my remarks, as I said, to those on the Democratic side of the aisle, and I can do so in a very non-partisan way; I can do so very sincerely. I can say to you that at times your arguments are persuasive, sometimes they are too persuasive. Last week I was one of those rare Republicans who on the final vote on the passage of the tax bill joined with you in voting for its passage, but I did so with the same misgivings that I suspect some of you have. I did so in the final analysis because of a firm conviction that we must put our economy on a pay-as-you-go basis, and I also know—and so do you—that pay-as-you-go has meaning only if we have a very real and sincere effort made to cut all nonessential expenditures of the Federal Government.

The Taber motion to recommit, as I understand, cuts for a period of 1 month 10 percent from all the nonmilitary expenditures which might otherwise be spent under the terms of the resolution under discussion. It certainly seems to me that you and I who last week voted to increase the tax bill on every single taxpayer in this country by at least 12½ percent owe it to those same taxpayers to vote for the Taber motion to recommit. By doing so, we can show how sincere we really are in our desire to cut nonessential items from the Truman budget.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gen-

tleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BARRETT].

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to speak out of order and to revise and extend his remarks.)

PROSECUTION BY PERSECUTION OF ARCHBISHOP JOSEF GROESZ

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, the world again is witness to a travesty on justice being committed in Hungary by the godless Communist persecutors of Christianity.

We are all familiar with the martyrdom of the beloved Cardinal Mindszenty.

Now his successor, Archbishop Josef Groesz, and eight other persons are the chosen victims of a "trial" on trumped-up charges of "conspiracy" against the Communist-ruled state. By the use of drugs and methods of infinitely cruel mental torture, with which we have already been made familiar in the cases of Cardinal Mindszenty and Robert A. Vogeler, so-called confessions have been extracted from Archbishop Groesz and his fellow defendants.

The silent answer of the Hungarian people to these outrageous actions by their Red oppressors and rulers is to be seen in the fact that they are attending church services in greater number than ever. The Catholic Church is the particular target of the Communist commissars in Hungary because of the devotion of the people to their faith.

Those who live in freedom and under a just and ethical system of law, as well as the Hungarian people themselves, will recognize the current trial for exactly what it is—

Declared the United States Department of State this week—

a continuation of Communist efforts to suppress all human rights and liberties, to crush all elements who will not become subservient to the regime, and to destroy the moral and religious influence of the churches.

I have introduced House Resolution No. 288, a companion resolutions to Senate Resolution 163, offered in the Senate by the Honorable IRVING M. IVES, of New York, and the Honorable BRIEN MCMAHON, of Connecticut. This resolution reads as follows:

Whereas the arrest, confinement, and trial of Archbishop Josef Groesz in Hungary evidences anew the abridgement and violation of fundamental human freedoms guaranteed in the treaties of peace and reaffirmed in the United Nations Charter: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that these actions should be strongly protested in the United Nations or by whatever other means may be appropriate.

I hope the Foreign Affairs Committee and the House of Representatives itself will promptly adopt this resolution as a means of expediting an expression of the condemnation of the persecution of Archbishop Groesz by the free world.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. BOW addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

(Mr. BUDGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], who reminded us how long he had been in the Congress. I have been in the Congress but six short months. To me, however, they seem a long, long time. The only time that I have been encouraged during the 6 months that I have sat here every day, the only time that I have been encouraged to think I was making a contribution toward the salvation of this Nation was when I had the privilege of voting to cut the expenditures of the Federal Government. Now I find that my 6 months have been spent here in vain. I have attended here day after day after day, I have listened to the very plausible speeches, particularly those of the gentlemen from Texas, who have a wonderful facility as they had in the last war of carrying the battle. But I plead with the gentlemen from Texas that today you are carrying this thing too far.

I represent 350,000 constituents. Each one of those constituents sent me here because they thought I had the honesty and the sincerity to work into a job. Today, by the adoption of a gag rule, you have restored the appropriations which you gentlemen placed in effect in the last session of the Congress, appropriations over which I had no control and on which I had no voice.

It is not fair to the new Members of Congress for you gentlemen to force upon us a gag rule which takes from us the right to represent properly our constituents.

Let us look at the record of the last 6 months I have spent here, and it is becoming a longer 6 months all the time. The only thing we have done, operating primarily on a Tuesday-Wednesday-Thursday basis, is to pass appropriation bills, give the President power to make tariff agreements, grant wheat to India, and saddle the biggest tax bill on the people of the Nation that has ever been imposed. The only good we have done was to save the taxpayers a few of their hard-earned dollars, but today under a gag rule you have taken even that away from us.

If the gentlemen on my right have a program, if the Truman administration has a program, I wish you would bring it out and let us look at it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I listened with a great deal of interest to the gentleman from Texas when he was making his statement. I must say that I was surprised, because it is the first time I have known anyone from Texas who insisted on playing poker with a marked deck of cards.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUDGE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I wish to assure the gentleman and add a little buoyancy to his spirit by saying that this resolution does not cut out reductions made in appropriation bills which the House has passed. It may not affect some of the differences that may exist between the House and Senate.

Mr. BUDGE. Those riders are the only reason this Congress has saved 5 cents or has done one thing for the people of this Nation to date; but today the Democratic Party under a gag rule, right from the committee on down through, has taken away the only practical thing that we have done for the people of the United States in the last 6 months.

Mr. MAHON. The reductions that have been made are preserved in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I will not use any further time.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, at the outset may I say to the gentleman from Idaho, the last speaker, that had he been here during the Eightieth Congress, he would now be an expert on gag rules, and if he wants some information on that subject he might take it up with my distinguished friend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], or many others on the minority side.

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a short question?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. BUDGE. Was a similar bill ever introduced in the Eightieth Congress and considered under a closed rule?

Mr. ROONEY. No. It never became necessary, because at that time the then minority cooperated thoroughly on similar resolutions with the then majority with a view to seeing that the Government did not run out of funds within 48 hours of the end of the fiscal year, such as is the case at this time. At this time when we are in a strenuous military campaign in Korea and have troops in Germany, Austria, and Japan, would the gentleman sit idly by and play politics in complete disregard of whether General Eisenhower can continue making commitments in our behalf on Monday morning?

My distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] made a great point of the fact that the Department of State informed him that that there is a \$450,000,000 unobligated balance on hand insofar as the mutual Defense Assistance Pact is concerned. You know what MDAP is. That is the operation on which we have sent General Eisenhower and his capable deputy, General Greunther to Western Europe, where they have labored hard and well for the past 5 or 6 months; and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] would have you believe that at the end of the present fiscal year, Saturday

night, they will have \$450,000,000 available for use in the following month for MDAP.

Well, the facts in regard to this situation are these: The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] telephoned the State Department and asked the bare question, "Will you have, and if any, how much, in unobligated balance on this Saturday night for MDAP? And the answer honestly was \$450,000,000. As he sits there, I do not believe that the gentleman from New York knows that less than \$1,000,000—not \$450,000,000 but less than \$1,000,000—is all that will not be programed or committed by this Saturday night.

Now, here is the situation, I say to the Members of this House. We sent General Eisenhower who so valiantly came from retirement and General Greunther and a staff to Paris to militarily gather together our Western European allies, and General Eisenhower has now succeeded in getting most of the legislatures and parliaments of those countries to increase their military expenditures for defense in the coming year. All this invaluable work will be for naught in the event that action is taken to recommit this bill this afternoon.

As I sat here today and listened with interest to some of the brilliant speeches read by certain of the gentlemen on the other side, I wondered if they were not unduly kept awake last night by the scenario or script writers of the Republican National Committee. I do not believe I have ever listened to so many canned speeches in an afternoon of debate as I have here this afternoon. Their scripts have really covered the subject from soup to nuts.

Now, in regard to the similarity of the earlier vote on the rule and the expected vote on a motion to recommit: I trust that no one on this side of the aisle or on that side of the aisle will permit political sand to be thrown in his eyes so that he will not be able to see the true situation. Those who voted for adoption of the rule must be consistent and vote against a motion to recommit, for the reason that the adoption of this continuing resolution does not increase to the extent of one penny the amount of the present funds allocated to the Government or the amount of the funds that have already been considered and that have already been passed upon by this House.

This is the kernel of the situation: the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is obsessed with the idea that he must cut ECA and military defense assistance pact funds to the tune of 33½ percent. He well knows that ECA as such is now being brought to a conclusion, and that the only money that will be expended in Western Europe will be money to build up the military matériel and military supplies of the nations who have entered into the mutual assistance pact with us in order to withstand any onslaught by the Kremlin.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a vote against recommitting this resolution. I am confident we should not tear down General Eisenhower's splendid efforts in Western Europe.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, this concludes debate.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units in each branch of the Government—

(a) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out of projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were available during the fiscal year 1951 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority (subject to limitations, restrictions, and permissive provisions) would be made available by any appropriation act enumerated in this subsection, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in such act: *Provided*, That in any case where the amount to be made available or the authority to be granted under such act as passed by the House of Representatives is different from that to be made available or granted under such act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be carried out under whichever amount is lesser or whichever authority is more restrictive: *Provided further*, That where an item is included in any such appropriation act which has been passed by only one House, or where an item is included in only one version of such an act which has been passed by both Houses, such project or activity shall be carried on under the appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount made available under this subsection for any project or activity exceed the amount provided for by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952 for the period involved: *Provided further*, That no provision which is included in any appropriation act enumerated in this subsection but which was not included in the applicable appropriation act for the fiscal year 1951, and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority provided in this joint resolution unless such provision shall have been included in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House and the Senate: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall apply to the following:

Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1952;

Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1952;

Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952;

Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952;

Department of Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1952;

Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1952;

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1952.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for carrying out projects and activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) under the agencies enumerated in this subsection, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained for any such project or activity in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the amount made available hereunder may be increased where necessary, to provide for seasonal variations, on the basis of an annual rate for operations not in excess of that consistent with the rate which obtained in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That in no case

shall the amount made available under this subsection for any project or activity exceed the amount provided for by the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952 for the period involved: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall apply to the following:

Legislative branch: Senate; Architect of the Capitol (Senate items); Department of State; Department of Justice; Department of Commerce; Department of Defense; The Judiciary; National Security Council; National Security Resources Board; Reconstruction Finance Corporation; General Services Administration (emergency operating expenses); National Science Foundation; Federal Civil Defense Administration; Selective Service System; Government and Relief in Occupied Areas; Government in Occupied Areas of Germany.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate for operations (except as otherwise provided for in this subsection) not in excess of that which obtained in the month of June 1951, of projects and activities, including the Office of Defense Mobilization, under the Defense Production Act of 1950, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1950: *Provided*, That, during the period covered by this joint resolution, obligations outstanding at any one time for expanding defense production under sections 302 and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 shall not exceed, in the aggregate, the total of the amounts made available and authorized to be made available by subsections 304 (b) and (c) of said act as originally enacted: *Provided further*, That no appropriation or authorization contained herein shall be available for the carrying out of any project or activity (except for liquidation of projects or activities being carried out on June 30, 1951) under the Defense Production Act of 1950 or the Housing and Rent Act of 1950 except those which by the terms of said acts may be continued after June 30, 1951, or those which may be authorized to be carried out after said date by any extension of, amendment to, or supplementation of, either of said acts.

(d) Such additional amounts as may be necessary to provide for continuance of an increasing rate for operations under projects or activities for which appropriations, funds, or authorizations are made available under subsections (a), (b), or (c), and for which an increasing rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951 pursuant to appropriations available for that purpose: *Provided*, That in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided for in this subsection shall be available only to the extent authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

(e) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951, of projects and activities under applicable appropriations as follows:

Mutual defense assistance;

China area aid;

Economic Cooperation (including assistance to further European military production);

International development;

Institute of Inter-American Affairs;

and, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated, funds heretofore appropriated for mutual defense assistance, economic cooperation, and China area aid shall remain available (but not beyond the limiting date specified in clause (c) of section 5) for programs, projects, and activities initiated prior to July 1, 1951.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON: On page 7, line 1, strike out "5" and insert "4."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to incur obligations and to make expenditures therefor from applicable funds and revenues of said District, as may be necessary to carry out projects and activities for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were available thereunder during the fiscal year 1951, to the extent and in the manner provided for by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1952, as passed by the House of Representatives, but the rate of operation for such projects and activities shall not exceed that which obtained in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That obligations and expenditures hereunder shall be subject to the provisions of section 3 of this act insofar as applicable: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are further authorized to incur obligations and make expenditures, as provided for herein, for the Office of Civil Defense and the Office of Administrator of Rent Control of said District, but the rate of operations for such offices shall not exceed that which obtained in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section relating to the Office of Administrator of Rent Control shall be effective (except for liquidation of projects or activities being carried out on June 30, 1951) only to such extent as may be provided for by any extension of, amendment to, or supplementation of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act.

SEC. 3. Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution shall be subject not only to those provisions of title XII of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, which constitute permanent law, but also to those provisions of said title (except sec. 1214) which were applicable only to the fiscal year 1951, and the provisions of section 1302 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, in the same manner as if such annual provisions were contained in, and related to appropriations, funds, and authorizations made available by this joint resolution.

SEC. 4. Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution, shall be determined under the terms hereof by reference to the status of the pertinent appropriation acts on June 30, 1951, and Budget estimates on June 22, 1951, and shall remain available in the amount and in the manner so determined until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for herein, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1951, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 5. Expenditures from appropriations, funds, or authorizations made available pursuant to this joint resolution shall be available without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and shall be charged to any applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, the committee has no further amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 287, he reported the joint resolution back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the joint resolution?

Mr. TABER. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recommit the joint resolution to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendments:

Page 2, lines 12 to 17, strike out all beginning with the word "provided" in line 12 down through and including all of line 17.

Page 2, line 21, to page 3, line 5, strike out all beginning with the word "provided" on line 21 down to and including the word "Senate" on line 5, page 3.

Page 3, line 16, strike out the words "projects and."

Page 3, line 18, after the word "of", insert "10 percent below."

Page 3, line 20, after "1951", insert "Except that for the Department of Defense the 10-percent reduction shall not apply."

Page 4, line 3, strike out the words "project or."

Page 4, line 5, after the word "involved", insert the words "less 10 percent on all items except those for the Department of Defense."

Page 4, after line 24, insert the following: "Whenever any bill carrying appropriations for the legislative branch: Senate; Architect of the Capitol (Senate items) shall have passed the Senate or whenever appropriations for any of the other activities set forth in this subparagraph shall have been provided for by an appropriation passed by the House then and in any such case the provisions of subparagraph A of this section shall apply to the expenditure of funds for such activity."

Page 6, line 12, after the word "excess", insert the words "of two-thirds (except the item for mutual defense assistance)."

Page 7, after line 2, strike out the period and insert semicolon and the following: "Whenever any bill shall pass the House of Representatives providing funds for any of the activities enumerated in this subparagraph the provisions of subparagraph A shall apply to the expenditures of funds provided for such agency."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 190, nays 200, answered "present" 1, not voting 41, as follows:

[Roll No. 95]

YEAS—190

Aandahl	Fenton	Morton
Allen, Calif.	Ford	Mumma
Allen, Ill.	Fulton	Nelson
Andersen,	Gamble	Nicholson
H. Carl	Gavin	Norblad
Anderson, Calif.	George	O'Hara
Andresen,	Golden	Ostertag
August H.	Goodwin	Patterson
Angell	Graham	Phillips
Arends	Gross	Potter
Armstrong	Gwinn	Poulson
Auchincloss	Hagen	Prouty
Ayres	Hale	Radwan
Baker	Hall,	Reece, Tenn.
Bakewell	Leonard W.	Reed, Ill.
Bates, Mass.	Halleck	Reed, N. Y.
Beall	Hand	Rees, Kans.
Beamer	Harden	Riehlman
Belcher	Harrison, Va.	Rogers, Mass.
Bender	Harrison, Wyo.	Sadlak
Bennett, Mich.	Harvey	St. George
Berry	Herter	Saylor
Betts	Heseltun	Schwabe
Bishop	Hess	Scott, Hardie
Blackney	Hill	Scott,
Boggs, Del.	Hillings	Hugh D., Jr.
Bolton	Hinshaw	Scrivner
Bow	Hoever	Scudder
Bramblett	Hoffman, Ill.	Seely-Brown
Bray	Hoffman, Mich.	Shafer
Brehm	Holmes	Sheehan
Brown, Ohio	Hope	Short
Brownson	Horan	Simpson, Ill.
Budge	Hull	Sittler
Buffett	Hunter	Smith, Kans.
Burdick	Jackson, Calif.	Smith, Wis.
Busbey	James	Springer
Bush	Jenison	Stefan
Butler	Jenkins	Stockman
Byrnes, Wis.	Jensen	Taber
Canfield	Johnson	Talle
Case	Jonas	Taylor
Chenoweth	Judd	Thompson,
Chiperfield	Kean	Mich.
Church	Kearney	Tollefson
Clevenger	Kearns	Towe
Cole, Kans.	Keating	Vail
Cole, N. Y.	Kersten, Wis.	Van Pelt
Corbett	Kilburn	Van Zandt
Cotton	Latham	Vaughn
Coudert	Lovre	Velde
Crawford	McConnell	Vursell
Crumpacker	McCulloch	Weichel
Cunningham	McDonough	Werdel
Curtis, Mo.	McGregor	Wharton
Curtis, Nebr.	McVey	Wheeler
Dague	Mack, Wash.	Widnall
Davis, Wis.	Martin, Iowa	Wigglesworth
Denny	Martin, Mass.	Williams, Miss.
Devereux	Mason	Williams, N. Y.
D'Ewart	Meader	Wilson, Ind.
Dolliver	Miller, Md.	Withrow
Ellsworth	Miller, Nebr.	Wolcott
Elston	Miller, N. Y.	Wolverton
Fellows	Morano	Wood, Idaho

NAYS—200

Abbt	Byrne, N. Y.	Engle
Abernethy	Cannon	Fallon
Addonizio	Carlyle	Feighan
Albert	Chelf	Fernandez
Andrews	Chudoff	Fine
Anfuso	Clemente	Fisher
Aspinall	Colmer	Fogarty
Bailey	Combs	Forand
Barden	Cooley	Forrester
Baring	Cooper	Frazier
Barrett	Cox	Fugate
Bates, Ky.	Crosser	Furcolo
Battle	Davis, Ga.	Garmatz
Beckworth	Davis, Tenn.	Gary
Bennett, Fla.	Dawson	Gathings
Bentsen	Deane	Gordon
Blatnik	DeGraffenried	Gore
Boggs, La.	Delaney	Gossett
Bolling	Dempsey	Granahan
Bonner	Denton	Granger
Bosone	Dollinger	Grant
Brooks	Donohue	Green
Brown, Ga.	Donovan	Greenwood
Bryson	Dorn	Gregory
Burleson	Doughton	Hardy
Burnside	Doyle	Harris
Burton	Eberharter	Hart

Havener	Mack, Ill.	Rodino
Hays, Ark.	Madden	Rogers, Colo.
Hays, Ohio	Magee	Rogers, Fla.
Hébert	Mahon	Rogers, Tex.
Hedrick	Mansfield	Rooney
Heffernan	Marshall	Roosevelt
Heller	Mills	Sabath
Herlong	Mitchell	Sasser
Holifield	Morgan	Secrest
Howell	Morris	Shelley
Jackson, Wash.	Morrison	Sheppard
Jarman	Moulder	Sieminski
Javits	Multer	Sikes
Jones, Ala.	Murdock	Smith, Miss.
Jones, Mo.	Murphy	Smith, Va.
Jones,	Murray, Tenn.	Spence
Hamilton C.	O'Brien, Ill.	Staggers
Jones,	O'Brien, Mich.	Stanley
Woodrow W.	O'Neill	Steed
Karsten, Mo.	O'Toole	Stigler
Kelly, N. Y.	Passman	Sutton
Kennedy	Patman	Tackett
Keogh	Patten	Teague
Kerr	Perkins	Thomas
King	Philbin	Thompson, Tex.
Kirwan	Pickett	Thornberry
Klein	Poage	Vinson
Kluczynski	Polk	Walter
Lane	Price	Watts
Lanham	Priest	Welch
Lantaff	Quinn	Whitaker
Lesinski	Rabaut	Wickersham
Lind	Rahs	Wier
Lytle	Rankin	Willis
McCarthy	Reams	Winstead
McCormack	Regan	Wood, Ga.
McGrath	Rhodes	Yates
McGuire	Ribicoff	Yorty
McKinnon	Richards	Zablocki
McMullen	Riley	
Machrowicz	Robeson	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Wilson, Tex.

NOT VOTING—42

Adair	Evins	Murray, Wis.
Allen, La.	Flood	Norrell
Boykin	Gillette	O'Konski
Breen	Hall	Powell
Buckley	Edwin Arthur	Preston
Camp	Irving	Ramsay
Carnahan	Kelley, Pa.	Redden
Celler	Kilday	Rivers
Chatham	Larcade	Roberts
Dingell	LeCompte	Simpson, Pa.
Dondero	Lucas	Trimble
Durham	McMillan	Vorys
Eaton	Morrow	Whitten
Elliott	Miller, Calif.	Woodruff

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Adair for, with Mr. Camp against.
 Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Preston against.
 Mr. Dondero for, with Mr. Celler against.
 Mr. Woodruff for, with Mr. Trimble against.
 Mr. O'Konski for, with Mr. Roberts against.
 Mr. Morrow for, with Mr. Elliott against.
 Mr. LeCompte for, with Mr. Evins against.
 Mr. Murray of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Durham against.

Mr. Vorys for, with Mr. Miller of California against.

Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall for, with Mr. Rivers against.

Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Whitten against.

Mr. Eaton for with Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Wilson of Texas for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. DINGELL. If he were present he would have voted "nay." I voted "yea." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CONTINUING FOR A TEMPORARY PERIOD
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950
AND HOUSING AND RENT ACT OF 1947,
AS AMENDED

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 294, Rept. No. 661) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 278) to continue for a temporary period the Defense Production Act of 1950; the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended; and for other purposes, and all points of order against the joint resolution are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the joint resolution shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said joint resolution except (1) amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and (2) the following amendment: "Notwithstanding any other provision of this resolution or any other provision of law, the authority conferred under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, shall not be exercised during the period June 30, 1951, to July 31, 1951, inclusive, to place into effect, or permit to become effective, a price ceiling for any material or service lower than the ceiling in effect for such material or service on the date of the enactment of this resolution or to put into effect a ceiling for any material or service for which a ceiling is not in effect on the date of the enactment of this resolution." and said amendments shall be in order, any rule of the House to the contrary notwithstanding. Amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Banking and Currency or the amendment provided herein may be offered to any section of the joint resolution at the conclusion of the general debate, but said amendments shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDMENTS TO THE OFFICER
PERSONNEL ACT

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4200) to make certain revisions in titles I through IV of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the conference report.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 27, 1951.)

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMERGENCY
RENT ACT

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (S. 1590) to extend and revise the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 663)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1590) to extend and revise the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"PURPOSES; TIME LIMIT

"SECTION 1. (a) It is hereby found that the national emergency and the national defense program (1) have aggravated the congested situation with regard to housing accommodations existing at the seat of government; (2) have led or will lead to profiteering and other speculative and manipulative practices by some owners of housing accommodations; (3) have rendered or will render ineffective the normal operations of a free market in housing accommodations; and (4) are making it increasingly difficult for persons whose duties or obligations require them to live or work in the District of Columbia to obtain such accommodations. Whereupon it is the purpose of this Act and the policy of the Congress during the existing emergency to prevent undue rent increases and any other practices relating to housing accommodations in the District of Columbia which may tend to increase the cost of living or otherwise impede the national defense program.

"(b) The provisions of this Act, and all regulations, orders, and requirements thereunder, shall terminate on June 30, 1952; except that as to offenses committed, or rights or liabilities incurred, prior to such expiration date, the provisions of this Act and such regulations, orders, and requirements shall be treated as still remaining in force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or prosecution with respect to any such right, liability, or offense.

"MAXIMUM-RENT CEILINGS AND MINIMUM-SERVICE STANDARDS

"SEC. 2. Subject to such adjustments as may be made pursuant to sections 3 and 4, maximum-rent ceilings and minimum-service standards for housing accommodations in the District of Columbia shall be the following:

"(1) For housing accommodations rented on January 1, 1951, and not under control under this Act prior to that date, the rent and service to which the landlord and tenant were entitled on that date.

"(2) For housing accommodations not rented on January 1, 1951, but which had been rented within the year ending on that date, and not under control under this act during that year, the rent and service to

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1952

JUNE 29 (legislative day, JUNE 27), 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 277]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

SECTION 1

SUBSECTION (B)

The committee recommends that with respect to the agencies enumerated in subsection (b) funds provided for projects and activities of such agencies shall be at a rate not in excess of that which obtained for any such project or activity in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 rather than the last quarter as recommended by the House. Exception is made in the case of the Department of Defense and in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter. With respect to the Department of Defense the rate of operation shall not exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951.

SECTION 1

SUBSECTION (D)

Under subsection (d) which provides funds and authority, in addition to those provided in the first three subsections, for projects and activities which were expanding during the last quarter of 1951 and which are expected to continue expanding during the first quarter of 1952, the committee recommends that the rate for operations for the

Department of Defense shall not exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951.

To accomplish this the committee struck out the following proviso:

Provided, That in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952 and inserted in lieu thereof the following:

Provided, That in no event shall the rate for operations for Department of Defense permitted by this subsection exceed by more than 50 per centum the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided, however*, That with respect to other departments and agencies in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952.

SECTION 1

SUBSECTION (E)

The committee recommends that with respect to the items enumerated in subsection (e) of section 1, funds provided for projects and activities of such agencies shall be at a rate not in excess of one-third of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year at a rate not to exceed one-third of said quarter, rather than the fourth quarter as recommended by the House.

The committee recommends with respect to making funds available for Economic Cooperation that the following language included in the resolution as passed by the House be deleted:

(including assistance to further European military production)

With respect to making funds available for Mutual Defense Assistance, China Area Aid, and Economic Cooperation, the committee recommends that the following language contained in the resolution as passed by the House be deleted:

and, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated, funds heretofore appropriated for Mutual Defense Assistance, Economic Cooperation, and China Area Aid shall remain available (but not beyond the limiting date specified in clause (c) of section 4) for programs, projects, and activities initiated prior to July 1, 1951

SECTION 2

Section 2 makes funds available to the District of Columbia. The committee recommends that the rate of operation for the District of Columbia during the month of July shall not exceed that which obtained in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 rather than the fourth quarter as proposed by the House.

SECTION 6

The committee recommends that a new section be added to the bill prohibiting the purchase of passenger-carrying motor vehicles under the terms of the resolution unless such purchase is specifically authorized by an appropriation act for a department or agency for the fiscal year 1952.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

The committee is advised that the continuing operations of the Displaced Persons Commission would be impaired through the requirement of the resolution that the activity be carried out under the lesser amount provided by the House in the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952. Since the regular bill is expected to be enacted into law within a short time, the committee does not believe it necessary to amend the resolution in order to provide specific authority for necessary obligations. It is the intention of the committee, however, that the Commission shall continue their programs in operation with the minimum amount of obligations required, and shall defer insofar as possible until the regular bill is enacted other obligations requiring larger amounts, as may be finally authorized in the regular bill.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

The committee is advised that the normal operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association would be impaired through the requirement of the resolution that the activity be carried out under the more restrictive authorization as to nonadministrative expenses inserted by the House in the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952. Since the regular bill is expected to be enacted into law within a short time, the committee does not believe it necessary to amend the resolution in order to provide specific authority for necessary obligations. It is the intention of the committee, however, that the corporation, from their income, shall make all payments required to keep in operation their programs of servicing mortgages and maintaining properties in the interest of the Government's investments, and shall defer insofar as possible, until the regular bill is enacted, other obligations requiring larger payments, as may be finally authorized in the regular bill.



82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 277

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1951

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and
for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable
5 corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the
6 several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organ-
7 izational units in each branch of the Government—

8 (a) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying
9 out of projects or activities (not otherwise specifically pro-
10 vided for in this joint resolution) for which appropriations,
11 funds or other authority were available during the fiscal year

1 1951 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority
2 (subject to limitations, restrictions, and permissive provi-
3 sions) would be made available by any appropriation Act
4 enumerated in this subsection, to the extent and in the man-
5 ner which would be provided for in such Act: *Provided*,
6 That in any case where the amount to be made available or
7 the authority to be granted under such Act as passed by the
8 House of Representatives is different from that to be made
9 available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate,
10 the pertinent project or activity shall be carried out under
11 whichever amount is lesser or whichever authority is more
12 restrictive: *Provided further*, That where an item is included
13 in any such appropriation Act which has been passed by
14 only one House, or where an item is included in only one
15 version of such an Act which has been passed by both Houses,
16 such project or activity shall be carried on under the appro-
17 priation, funds, or authority granted by the one House:
18 *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount made
19 available under this subsection for any project or activity
20 exceed the amount provided for by the Budget estimates for
21 the fiscal year 1952 for the period involved: *Provided fur-*
22 *ther*, That no provision which is included in any appropria-
23 tion act enumerated in this subsection but which was not
24 included in the applicable appropriation act for the fiscal
25 year 1951, and which by its terms is applicable to more than

1 one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to
 2 any appropriation, fund, or authority provided in this joint
 3 resolution unless such provision shall have been included
 4 in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House
 5 and the Senate: *Provided further.* That this subsection shall
 6 apply to the following:

7 Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation
 8 Act, 1952;

9 Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1952;

10 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952;

11 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952;

12 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952;

13 Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1952;

14 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1952.

15 (b) Such amounts as may be necessary for carrying out
 16 projects and activities (not otherwise specifically provided
 17 for in this joint resolution) under the agencies enumerated in
 18 this subsection, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained
 19 for any such project or activity in the ~~(1)last quarter~~ *first*
 20 *quarter (except Department of Defense or in the case of*
 21 *projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent*
 22 *quarter)* of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided, That, with the*
 23 *approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the*
 24 *amount made available hereunder may be increased, where*
 25 *necessary to provide for seasonal variations, on the basis of*

1 an annual rate for operations not in excess of that consistent
2 with the rate which obtained in the last quarter of the fiscal
3 year 1951: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the
4 amount made available under this subsection for any project
5 or activity exceed the amount provided for by the Budget
6 estimates for the fiscal year 1952 for the period involved
7 **(2)** *and in the case of the Department of Defense that the rate*
8 *for operation shall not exceed by more than 50 per centum*
9 *the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year-*
10 *1951: Provided further*, That this subsection shall apply to
11 the following:

12 Legislative Branch:

13 Senate;

14 Architect of the Capitol (Senate items) ;

15 Department of State;

16 Department of Justice;

17 Department of Commerce;

18 Department of Defense;

19 The Judiciary;

20 National Security Council;

21 National Security Resources Board;

22 Reconstruction Finance Corporation;

23 General Services Administration (emergency operating
24 expenses) ;

25 National Science Foundation;

1 Federal Civil Defense Administration;

2 Selective Service System;

3 Government and Relief in Occupied Areas;

4 Government in Occupied Areas of Germany.

5 (c) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carry-
6 ing out, at a rate for operations (except as otherwise pro-
7 vided for in this subsection) not in excess of that which ob-
8 tained in the month of June 1951, of projects and activities,
9 including the Office of Defense Mobilization, under the De-
10 fense Production Act of 1950, and the Housing and Rent
11 Act of 1950: *Provided*, That, during the period covered by
12 this joint resolution, obligations outstanding at any one time
13 for expanding defense production under sections 302 and 303
14 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 shall not exceed, in
15 the aggregate, the total of the amounts made available and
16 authorized to be made available by subsections 304 (b) and
17 (c) of said Act as originally enacted: *Provided further*,
18 That no appropriation or authorization contained herein shall
19 be available for the carrying out of any project or activity
20 (except for liquidation of projects or activities being carried
21 out on June 30, 1951) under the Defense Production Act
22 of 1950 or the Housing and Rent Act of 1950 except those
23 which by the terms of said Acts may be continued after June
24 30, 1951, or those which may be authorized to be carried

1 out after said date by any extension of, amendment to, or
 2 supplementation of, either of said Acts.

3 (d) Such additional amounts as may be necessary to
 4 provide for continuance of an increasing rate for operations
 5 under projects or activities for which appropriations, funds,
 6 or authorizations are made available under subsections (a),
 7 (b), or (c), and for which an increasing rate obtained
 8 during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951 pursuant to
 9 appropriations available for that purpose: ~~(3)~~*Provided,*
 10 ~~That in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by~~
 11 ~~this subsection exceed that contemplated by the Budget~~
 12 ~~estimates for the fiscal year 1952~~ *Provided, That in no*
 13 *event shall the rate for operations for Department of De-*
 14 *fense permitted by this subsection exceed by more than 50*
 15 *per centum the rate obtained during the last quarter of the*
 16 *fiscal year 1951: Provided, however, That with respect to*
 17 *other Departments and agencies in no event shall the rate*
 18 *for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that con-*
 19 *templated by the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952:*
 20 *Provided further, That the amounts provided for in this sub-*
 21 *section shall be available only to the extent authorized by*
 22 *the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.*

23 ~~(4)(e)~~ Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying
 24 out, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained in the

1 fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951, of projects and activi-
 2 ties under applicable appropriations as follows:

3 *(e) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying*
 4 *out at a rate not in excess of that for one-third of the first*
 5 *quarter of the fiscal year 1951 or in the case of projects or*
 6 *activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter*
 7 *of said fiscal year at a rate not to exceed that for one-third*
 8 *of said quarter under applicable appropriations as follows:*

9 Mutual Defense Assistance;

10 China Area Aid;

11 Economic Cooperation ~~(5)~~ *(including assistance to fur-*
 12 *ther European military production);*

13 International Development;

14 Institute of Inter-American ~~(6)~~ *Affairs; Affairs.*

15 ~~(7)~~ *and, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated, funds*
 16 *heretofore appropriated for Mutual Defense Assistance, Eco-*
 17 *nomie Cooperation, and China Area Aid shall remain avail-*
 18 *able (but not beyond the limiting date specified in clause*
 19 *(e) of section 4) for programs, projects, and activities*
 20 *initiated prior to July 1, 1951.*

21 SEC. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia
 22 are authorized to incur obligations and to make expenditures
 23 therefor from applicable funds and revenues of said District,
 24 as may be necessary to carry out projects and activities for

1 which appropriations, funds, or other authority were avail-
2 able thereunder during the fiscal year 1951, to the extent and
3 in the manner provided for by the District of Columbia Ap-
4 propriation Act, 1952, as passed by the House of Represent-
5 atives, but the rate of operation for such projects and activities
6 shall not exceed that which obtained in the (8)~~fourth~~ *first*
7 quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That obligations
8 and expenditures hereunder shall be subject to the provisions
9 of section 3 of this Act insofar as applicable: *Provided fur-*
10 *ther*, That the Commissioners are further authorized to incur
11 obligations and make expenditures, as provided for herein,
12 for the Office of Civil Defense and the Office of Administrator
13 of Rent Control of said District, but the rate of operations
14 for such offices shall not exceed that which obtained in the
15 fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That
16 the provisions of this section relating to the Office of Admin-
17 istrator of Rent Control shall be effective (except for liqui-
18 dation of projects or activities being carried out on June 30,
19 1951) only to such extent as may be provided for by any
20 extension of, amendment to, or supplementation of the
21 District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act.

22 SEC. 3. Appropriations and funds made available, and
23 authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution shall be
24 subject not only to those provisions of title XII of the
25 General Appropriation Act, 1951, which constitute per-

1 manent law, but also to those provisions of said title (except
2 section 1214) which were applicable only to the fiscal year
3 1951, and the provisions of section 1302 of the Supplemental
4 Appropriation Act, 1951, in the same manner as if such
5 annual provisions were contained in, and related to appro-
6 priations, funds, and authorizations made available by this
7 joint resolution.

8 SEC. 4. Appropriations and funds made available, and
9 authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution, shall be
10 determined under the terms hereof by reference to the status
11 of the pertinent appropriation Acts on June 30, 1951, and
12 Budget estimates on June 22, 1951, and shall remain avail-
13 able in the amount and in the manner so determined until
14 (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project
15 or activity provided for herein, or (b) enactment of the
16 applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any
17 provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1951,
18 whichever first occurs.

19 SEC. 5. Expenditures from appropriations, funds, or
20 authorizations made available pursuant to this joint resolution
21 shall be available without regard to the time limitations set
22 forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised
23 Statutes, and shall be charged to any applicable appropria-
24 tion, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such

1 applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained
2 is enacted into law.

3 **(9)** *SEC. 6. No passenger-carrying motor vehicles shall be*
4 *purchased under the terms of this resolution unless specifically*
5 *authorized by an appropriation act for a department or*
6 *agency for the fiscal year 1952.*

Passed the House of Representatives June 28, 1951.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 29 (legisla-
tive day, June 27), 1951.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 277

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal
year 1952, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 29, 1951

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Mr. MAYBANK. And was passed by the Senate again last night.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is true; but it is still lying on the table, and if we are to take up any housing legislation piece by piece, I certainly feel we should include that provision, which has been passed separately by both Houses.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am not denying that, but we might run into difficulty if we start to take up anything that was unanimously approved by the Senate and inserted in the bill last night. I was told by the chairman of the committee in the House that it was expected that the House would get to work right away on the matter. We are going to have a free conference including this housing legislation, because we passed Senate bill 1717 last night, and with all my appreciation and respect for the rules of the House, we are in a position in which we can get a vote on the housing issue after the House and Senate conferees meet without any further preliminary action by either body.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I appeal to the Senate to pass the pending joint resolution speedily. We have another one which must be passed, which will have to go to the House, and it will be necessary for us to have a session tomorrow in order to have final action taken. I hope there will not be any difficulty about it. As I stated earlier in the day, I have been told that the Senate sat too late last night, and I hope we can speedily pass the pending measure and let all Senators go home. The minority leader has been very patient. I understand that he has a dinner engagement, and I should not care to deprive him of a dinner.

Mr. WHERRY. The dinner engagement was last night, not tonight. [Laughter.]

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan realizes that the hour is late, and that this is next to the last day of the fiscal year, the last day the present law will be effective, and that it will expire tomorrow. He also realizes that speed is not necessarily everything in connection with the enactment of legislation, that there are certain fundamental principles which must be upheld in the Senate and in the House.

What the Senator from Michigan desires to add to the joint resolution is something which he thinks is necessary for the benefit of the economy and well-being of the United States. It does directly affect the great State of Michigan, because it affects the sale of automobiles, but the sale of automobiles is essential to the economy of the country as a whole.

Mr. President, the automobile is no longer a luxury; it is a necessity. The present restriction placed upon the sale of automobiles, limiting the period for time-payment sales to 15 months, is unreasonable, and deprives the small-business man, the working man, the man with small means, of the right to purchase an automobile.

I take it that the amendment now proposed by the Senator from Michigan is in the measure which was passed by

the Senate early this morning. It is also in the measure which was passed by the House. Therefore, the Congress has in effect spoken. But because of the lateness of the hour it has not been possible to get the question into conference and have it made the law of the land.

The Senator from Michigan on occasion has urged the Federal Reserve Board to take action—and at one time he thought his object was about to be accomplished—to change the present regulation W.

Mr. President, what I have said indicates why I desire a vote upon this matter. The committee formerly passed upon it, the Senate passed on it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief statement?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I hope the Senator from Michigan will not ask for a vote upon the amendment, because perhaps if he does other Senators might ask for votes upon other amendments. I will say, however, that the amendment is in a different category from many others, because it has been passed on by the Committee of the House, and was adopted by the Senate this morning. I thoroughly agree with what the Senator has said about regulation W. He and I have talked about that many times. I appreciate the interest he has in the automobile industry, not only in Michigan, but throughout the United States.

I believe there has almost been more complaint about the sales of automobiles in Texas and South Carolina, if I may use those two States as examples, than there has been about the sales of automobiles in Michigan.

Mr. President, we have passed Senate bill 1717. The joint resolution will be in effect for 32 days, counting today. So the Senate has acted, and the House committee has also acted on this matter of modifying regulation W.

If the Senator from Michigan will be so kind as not to press his amendment to this joint resolution at this time, in order not to hold up action on the joint resolution, I shall appreciate that very much; for otherwise, our economy would be left completely without these controls.

Let me say that the Senate has passed what is basically an excellent bill, and time will prove it to be so, once the conference report between the two Houses is worked out, despite some adverse publicity which has been had.

So, Mr. President, if the Senator from Michigan will withdraw his amendment—although, of course, I cannot insist that he do so—I say to him that again I will talk to the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and will tell him that the Senate has passed the provision relaxing regulation W on the sale of automobiles, and that the House Banking and Currency Committee has taken similar action.

I assure the Senator from Michigan that I shall never give up, so far as regulation W is concerned.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Senator's assurance impresses me very greatly, as I know it does all other Members of the Senate.

The present month is a very important one in connection with the sale of automobiles. Many automobiles which ordinarily would be sold at this time are not being sold, and many persons of limited financial means wish to purchase automobiles. In the industry, this is a period of change-over, and during this period those who manufacture automobiles should be kept at work. The garages and other establishments which sell automobiles should also be kept busy and should be able to finance themselves as they go along.

The offer I shall now make may be a surprise to the Senate, Mr. President; but I now am going to withdraw the amendment, because I feel that the Senator from South Carolina has indicated to the Federal Reserve Board, by his statements in this Record, that the Senate has spoken and the House has spoken, and there is no reason why the Federal Reserve Board should not follow the mandates of the Congress, without our taking time to vote on this amendment and thus delay the entire procedure.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to ask the distinguished Senator whether he would withhold the amendment, in view of the statement of the chairman of the committee. I also see on the floor the Senator from Indiana, the ranking minority member of the committee.

It seems to me that the whole point here is that since both Houses of Congress have spoken and since this is only a regulation, the Federal Reserve Board could just as well modify regulation W tomorrow or Monday, rather than to wait 30 or 40 days.

So I hope the Senator from Michigan will withdraw his amendment, and that the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee will do his best to see that the modification is made at once.

Mr. MAYBANK. I say to the Senator that the Federal Reserve Board should have modified regulation W 6 months ago. The Joint Committee on Defense Production met 6 months ago in connection with complaints about that regulation in its present form.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Inasmuch as the Senate has passed the bill dealing with this subject and inasmuch as the House committee has acted on this subject, in effect both Houses having agreed, in my opinion there is no question but that the Federal Reserve Board will immediately relax this regulation and will comply with the wishes of both Houses of Congress. I think there is no question about that.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate that statement.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MOODY. I wish to say to my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Michigan, that I am very glad he is withdrawing the amendment, al-

though I thoroughly agree with the position he has taken. I may say that during the hearings on the bill the able chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee brought up the matter before the committee, and called the Federal Reserve Board and asked them to act in the manner the chairman of the committee has indicated and in the manner the senior Senator from Michigan has requested in his remarks this afternoon. Although the chairman indicated at that time that that action might be taken then, the Board itself failed to follow through.

Now that both Houses of Congress have indicated their feeling in regard to this matter, I hope we shall quickly pass the joint resolution, so that the distinguished chairman of the committee can telephone the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and can say that this action has been taken. If we should try to amend the joint resolution, I am afraid the entire proceedings might bog down.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I had intended to make a further statement on the general subject of employment in Michigan. However, in order to save the time of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be printed at this point in the Record, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FERGUSON

I have urged Mr. Wilson, the Defense Mobilizer, to make a resurvey of the critical materials allocation program with a view to relieving the materials shortages which have been the cause of recent serious labor layoffs in Detroit and Michigan industries. He has agreed to give my request every consideration and we will renew our discussions of the subject next week.

Shortages of steel, copper, and zinc are literally crippling Michigan automobile and machine tool industries and other manufacturers using such materials. Steel allotments to the automobile industry, for instance, are 41 percent less for the third quarter of this year than for the same period in 1950. Manufacturers have followed all sorts of conservation devices, such as limiting the number of automobile models, but have been unsuccessful in keeping pace with the cut-back on materials. As production necessarily falls off lay-offs result, and a serious economic situation confronts Detroit and Michigan.

It has been explained to me that materials allocations to Michigan industries have been cut back in favor of various projects for the construction of new production facilities which ultimately will engage in the defense production effort. There is no quarrel with increasing production facilities. But the important point that must be kept in mind by those who administer the controls programs now in effect is that construction itself is not production, and furnishes only limited employment.

I have proposed that rates of construction might be slowed down under the materials allocation program. Instead of allocating a construction project 1,000 tons of steel over an 18-month period, the same amount could be allocated over a 24-month period. The result would be a one-third saving in steel over the 18-month period, which could be allotted to actual productive activities.

Such means of conserving critical materials for reallocation are essential to the great industries of Michigan which are the back-

bone of defense production, and they are essential to preserving the economic stability of the communities and the individuals who depend upon those industries for their livelihood.

A resurvey and reevaluation of the critical materials allocation program such as I have urged upon Mr. Wilson should provide the immediate relief these industries require.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I now withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The amendment of the Senator from Michigan is withdrawn.

The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 278) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILLS DURING RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess following today's session, the Presiding Officer be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills passed by both Houses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXTENSION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMERGENCY RENT ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1590) to extend and revise the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 28, 1951, pp. 7492-7495.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report—

Mr. DIRKSEN. Instead of the report being agreed to by unanimous consent, I would rather a vote were taken on it, so that it might be shown in the Record that I desired to vote in the negative.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" seem to have it. The "ayes" have it, and the report is agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the majority leader.

Mr. McFARLAND. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. At this time several Senators are very anxious to know what the program is to be.

Mr. McFARLAND. I have been asked whether there will be a session tomorrow. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] tells me that there are several amendments to House Joint Resolution 277; and that will mean that we shall have to meet tomorrow, be-

cause the House might not accept the amendments. However, that is the only business we shall transact then, and I hope it will not take very long for us to act finally on that joint resolution.

On Monday we shall have a conference report on the Mexican labor bill. The present law on that subject is expiring; and if we do not reach that bill today, we shall have to act on it on Monday.

Of course, the unfinished business is Senate bill 719, which we shall then proceed with, unless an appropriation bill is ready to be acted on by that time. However, I am sure that will not be the case.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should also like to have the majority leader state, if he is able to do so, the day or days next week when it is proposed that the Senate meet. The Senator from Arizona has explained the program for Monday, but some Senators wish to know about the period around the Fourth of July and whether there will be any vacation other than on that 1 day.

Mr. McFARLAND. As I have stated, the unfinished business is Senate bill 719. Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. McFARLAND. If we pass that bill on Monday, perhaps we could relax a little on Tuesday, because I understand that the Interior Department appropriation bill will not be ready until that time. I am hopeful that we may begin to consider the Interior Department appropriation bill next Thursday; but otherwise we shall be going right along.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think undoubtedly that bill will be before the Senate at that time.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senate will not meet next Wednesday, July 4.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McFARLAND subsequently said: Mr. President, the distinguished minority leader has asked me about the program. I find that there is a possibility that the Mexican labor conference report may be ready tomorrow. If it is, and if it is possible, we plan to take it up and dispose of it.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably, with amendments, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 498) thereon.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 277, just reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first amendment of the committee be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 3, line 19, after the words "in the", to

strike out "last quarter" and insert "first quarter (except Department of Defense or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter)."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the clerk proceed with the reading of the other committee amendments; and if explanations are desired, I shall be happy to make them.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I should like to address a question to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. McMAHON. I notice that as a result of the first amendment, the rate of expenditure per month has been changed from being based on the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951, and now it is based on the first quarter, except in the case of the Department of Defense, in which case that restriction is not applied.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is for the reason that, as all of us know, we are more generous in dealing with the appropriations for the Department of Defense, as compared with other appropriations.

Mr. McMAHON. I am thoroughly in sympathy with that, and I understand. Does that mean that the appropriations for the aid-to-Europe program are excluded from this restriction, thus making the provision in regard to the first quarter apply to them?

Mr. McKELLAR. No—

Mr. McMAHON. What are we to do about that?

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will look at page 6—

Mr. McMAHON. I may say I do not want to anticipate.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the Senator allow the next amendment to be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 5, after the word "involved", to insert "and in the case of the Department of Defense that the rate for operation shall not exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 4, after the word "purpose", to strike out "Provided, That in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952", and insert "Provided, That in no event shall the rate for operations for Department of Defense permitted by this subsection exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided, however*, That with respect to other departments and agencies in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was the first amendment agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first amendment was agreed to.

The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 10, to strike out:

(e) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951, of projects and activities under applicable appropriations as follows:

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

(e) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out at a rate not in excess of that for one-third of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year at a rate not to exceed that for one-third of said quarter under applicable appropriations as follows:

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I have not had much opportunity to examine this section, but it would seem to me that, for the next 30 days, the rate of expenditure for the implementation of the North Atlantic Pact, upon which General Eisenhower is now engaged, is to be carried on at the rate of the expenditures for the first quarter instead of the fourth quarter. What I am unable to understand is this: Since General Eisenhower only really got started in the first quarter, is it not a mistake to base the rate of expenditure on a time when he had scarcely arrived in Europe to start the work under his charge instead of placing it on some basis which has a relationship to what he has been doing in the past 30 days? Otherwise, it seems to me we would defeat the objective which he has in Europe, which is to try to get Western Europe prepared as quickly as he possibly can. Possibly this is an erroneous interpretation. I hope it is.

Mr. McKELLAR. I may explain to the Senator that, during the last quarter, supplemental appropriations to the extent of about \$4,000,000,000 were made. The committee was unanimously of opinion that, instead of accepting a quarter in which there has been such an abnormal amount of appropriations, we ought to use that quarter which would represent a fair and equitable adjustment of the entire matter. I am sure that, had the Senator been present to hear the arguments made about it, he likewise, would have agreed to that.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I am somewhat in doubt as to why the foreign program was not treated in the same manner as the appropriation for the Department of Defense, because, of course, the foreign program is a part of our defense picture. Do I correctly understand from the Senator from Tennessee that the supplemental appropriations which have been made for that program this year are sufficient to enable General Eisenhower to proceed with his

business at the same rate he has been proceeding in the past 60 days?

Mr. McKELLAR. Unquestionably, and I shall read the amendment, so the Senator may understand it:

Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate not in excess of one-third of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951, or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year, at a rate not to exceed one-third of said quarter, under applicable appropriations as follows:

It then states the various appropriations.

Mr. McMAHON. That improves the situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. McMAHON. But, even then, I would raise a question. I hope that General Eisenhower is on an accelerating scale of expenditure in Europe for the performance of his duty. This would seem to restrict him to the level of the past 30 days. I am glad it does not go away back to January.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; it does not.

Mr. McMAHON. But what I am afraid of is that if we restrict the next 30 days to the rate of expenditure of the past 60 days, we will be placing a very great impediment in the way of his expanding efforts.

Mr. McKELLAR. No, the Senator is mistaken about that. Ample funds will be available for General Eisenhower and all the other agencies.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. In the first place, there is a technical change which I think ought to be made in this amendment. It will be observed that it reads "such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate not in excess of one-third." Grammatically, of course, we are dealing with the word "rate," so, after the word "of", and before the words "one-third", the words "that for" should be inserted, so that it will read "for the carrying out, at a rate not in excess of that for one-third," namely, the rate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think that suggestion is well taken, and, so far as I am concerned, and so far as the committee is concerned, I am quite sure there will be no objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair correctly understand that the chairman accepts, for the committee, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHOONEY]?

Mr. McKELLAR. The chairman will simply modify the amendment to include those two words; yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the modification is agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHOONEY. Mr. President, the same change should be made in the latter part of the amendment, so that it would read "in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year at a rate not to exceed that for one-

third of said quarter under applicable appropriations, as follows."

Mr. McKELLAR. I think that is correct; and, without objection, I think the Senate will agree to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the additional amendment suggested by the Senator from Wyoming is agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Now, Mr. President, if I may make this comment, subparagraph (e) refers not only to mutual-defense assistance, to which the Senator from Connecticut has adverted, but also to "China area aid; economic cooperation—including assistance to further European military production—international development"—which is point 4—and the "Institute of Inter-American Affairs." It will be realized that we are here dealing with but 1 month. It is quite possible that the members of the committee might agree to meet the suggestion of the Senator from Connecticut by adding language which would have the effect of saying that, with respect to mutual-defense assistance, the rate should be that of the fourth quarter, for such projects and activities, and that would eliminate completely any possibility that we were cutting down the Eisenhower operation.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will yield in a moment. I think the situation referred to is fully provided for, and I do not think any amendment is necessary. I now yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I am sure that the committee and all its members agreed that they did not want to cut either the defense program in America or, as they considered it, the program of mutual defense assistance.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is, in Europe, under the North Atlantic Pact. There was no purpose at all to do that.

Mr. FERGUSON. While we appreciate that, in the case of the usual Government agency, the fourth quarter exceeds all other quarters, as a rule, in the matter of purchases and the expenditure of money, we did not want them to use that quarter as a criterion. We made an exception as to defense items.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. We did.

Mr. FERGUSON. I suggest, as the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from Wyoming have suggested, that we might alter the language so as to provide for these items. I would suggest that the China-area item and the mutual-defense item be altered so as to have the fourth quarter apply instead of the first quarter.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand an amendment of that kind will be offered.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I am not in accord with these suggestions at all. The language is perfectly plain and the evidence before the committee was perfectly clear. The language permits acceleration in the amount of money in cases involving new projects which were begun after the allocation by the Bureau of the Budget for the first quarter. That means that under the language the amount of money can be measured by the amount spent, one-third of the

amount spent in the last quarter. The testimony with reference to mutual defense was that \$2,550,000,000 was spent in the last quarter.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CORDON. One-third of that amount is certainly adequate to carry on this work, in view of the fact that the operation will not extend for the full 30 days. It may not extend 10 days.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. What the Senator says would be perfectly correct if it were the fact that the mutual-defense assistance was started in the fourth quarter, but since we have a second clause which reads that in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year at a rate not to exceed that for one-third of said quarter—

Mr. CORDON. I suggest to the Senator that the supplemental appropriation represented new activities, or it would not have been made.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think that makes a legislative construction which will clearly cover the situation.

Mr. CORDON. I am quite sure the members of the committee felt that way.

Mr. McKELLAR. I assure the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] that there will be no trouble about it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think the suggestion just made as to the legislative history of intent is very clear. In the meantime, if it be found that the interpretation which has just been placed upon it is not correct or that the supplementals do not come in as suggested, the conferees would be in a position to give further consideration to the question. I do not believe, for instance, that it was the intent of anyone to terminate the Eisenhower program or to cut it back—

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; there was no intention to do that.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. I was not implying that it was the intention of the committee to eliminate anything, but I simply wanted to make sure, since this is so vital, that through some mischance the program in Europe would not be curtailed.

Mr. McKELLAR. There has been no mischance about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 17, after the word "Cooperation", to strike out "(including assistance to further European military production)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 20, after "Inter-American"; to strike out "Affairs;" and insert "Affairs.", and in line 21, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "and, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated, funds heretofore appropri-

ated for Mutual Defense Assistance, Economic Cooperation, and China Area Aid shall remain available (but not beyond the limiting date specified in clause (e) of section 4) for programs, projects, and activities initiated prior to July 1, 1951."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 12, after the word "the", to strike out "fourth" and insert "first."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 8, to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 6. No passenger-carrying motor vehicles shall be purchased under the terms of this resolution unless specifically authorized by an appropriation act for a department or agency for the fiscal year 1952.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I should like to address an inquiry to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee. Is my information correct that aid to Palestine refugees is omitted from this resolution? If so, would an amendment be accepted and taken to conference in order to avoid an embarrassing situation?

Mr. McKELLAR. That item did not come to us. It is not in the joint resolution as passed by the House.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am advised that the item was left out of the House bill, and I am asking whether an amendment could be included and taken to conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course the Senator has the right to offer an amendment, but I hope he will not do it at this hour. The resolution will be in effect for only 30 days, anyway. If there is any trouble about it, we can correct the situation.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I apologize to the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator does not owe me any apology at all.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I was called by the State Department and told that this item had been omitted.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it would cause trouble if we undertook to put it in now. The time is so late that we must have a meeting on Saturday in order to get the bill through. Certainly the bill should pass, because we must pay our employees and all the expenses of the Government, and the only way by which it can be done is through a continuing resolution of this kind.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The Senator's recommendation is that the resolution be passed as it now reads?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. It is the recommendation of the entire committee, both Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I do not want to press the matter. I am raising the question only by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WHERRY, and Mr. CORDON conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution which has just passed the Senate, showing the Senate amendments, and the report of the Committee on Appropriations (S. Rept. No. 498) be printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution, including the Senate amendments, and the report (No. 498) were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units in each branch of the Government—

(a) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out of projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were available during the fiscal year 1951 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority (subject to limitations, restrictions, and permissive provisions) would be made available by any appropriation act enumerated in this subsection, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in such act: *Provided*, That in any case where the amount to be made available or the authority to be granted under such act as passed by the House of Representatives is different from that to be made available or granted under such act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be carried out under whichever amount is lesser or whichever authority is more restrictive: *Provided further*, That where an item is included in any such appropriation act which has been passed by only one House, or where an item is included in only one version of such an act which has been passed by both Houses, such project or activity shall be carried on under the appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount made available under this subsection for any project or activity exceed the amount provided for by the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952 for the period involved: *Provided further*, That no provision which is included in any appropriation act enumerated in this subsection but which was not included in the applicable appropriation act for the fiscal year 1951, and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority provided in this joint resolution unless such provision shall have been included in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House and the Senate: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall apply to the following:

Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1952;
Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1952;

Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952;

Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952;

Department of Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1952;

Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1952;
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1952.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for carrying out projects and activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) under the agencies enumerated in this subsection, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained for any such project or activity in the first quarter (except Department of Defense or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter) of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the amount made available hereunder may be increased, where necessary to provide for seasonal variations, on the basis of an annual rate for operations not in excess of that consistent with the rate which obtained in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount made available under this subsection for any project or activity exceed the amount provided for by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952 for the period involved and in the case of the Department of Defense that the rate for operation shall not exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall apply to the following:

Legislative branch: Senate; Architect of the Capitol (Senate items);
Department of State;
Department of Justice;
Department of Commerce;
Department of Defense;
The Judiciary;
National Security Council;
National Security Resources Board;
Reconstruction Finance Corporation;
General Services Administration (emergency operating expenses);
National Science Foundation;
Federal Civil Defense Administration;
Selective Service System;
Government and Relief in Occupied Areas;
Government in Occupied Areas of Germany.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate for operations (except as otherwise provided for in this subsection) not in excess of that which obtained in the month of June 1951, of projects and activities, including the Office of Defense Mobilization, under the Defense Production Act of 1950, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1950: *Provided*, That, during the period covered by this joint resolution, obligations outstanding at any one time for expanding defense production under sections 302 and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 shall not exceed, in the aggregate, the total of the amounts made available and authorized to be made available by subsections 304 (b) and (c) of said act as originally enacted: *Provided further*, That no appropriation or authorization contained herein shall be available for the carrying out of any project or activity (except for liquidation of projects or activities being carried out on June 30, 1951) under the Defense Production Act of 1950 or the Housing and Rent Act of 1950 except those which by the terms of said acts may be continued after June 30, 1951, or those which may be authorized to be carried out after said date by any extension of, amendment to, or supplementation of, either of said acts.

(d) Such additional amounts as may be necessary to provide for continuance of an increasing rate for operations under projects or activities for which appropriations, funds, or authorizations are made available under subsections (a), (b), or (c), and for which an increasing rate obtained during the last

quarter of the fiscal year 1951 pursuant to appropriations available for that purpose: *Provided*, That in no event shall the rate for operations for Department of Defense permitted by this subsection exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided, however*, That with respect to other departments and agencies in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided for in this subsection shall be available only to the extent authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

(e) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out at a rate not in excess of that for one-third of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year at a rate not to exceed that for one-third of said quarter under applicable appropriations as follows:

Mutual defense assistance;
China area aid;
Economic cooperation;
International development;
Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

Sec. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to incur obligations and to make expenditures therefor from applicable funds and revenues of said District, as may be necessary to carry out projects and activities for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were available thereunder during the fiscal year 1951, to the extent and in the manner provided for by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1952, as passed by the House of Representatives, but the rate of operation for such projects and activities shall not exceed that which obtained in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That obligations and expenditures hereunder shall be subject to the provisions of section 3 of this act insofar as applicable: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are further authorized to incur obligations and make expenditures, as provided for herein, for the Office of Civil Defense and the Office of Administrator of Rent Control of said District, but the rate of operations for such offices shall not exceed that which obtained in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section relating to the Office of Administrator of Rent Control shall be effective (except for liquidation of projects or activities being carried out on June 30, 1951) only to such extent as may be provided for by any extension of, amendment to, or supplementation of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act.

Sec. 3. Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution shall be subject not only to those provisions of title XII of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, which constitute permanent law, but also to those provisions of said title (except sec. 1214) which were applicable only to the fiscal year 1951, and the provisions of section 1302 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, in the same manner as if such annual provisions were contained in, and related to appropriations, funds, and authorizations made available by this joint resolution.

Sec. 4. Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution, shall be determined under the terms hereof by reference to the status of the pertinent appropriation acts on June 30, 1951, and Budget estimates on June 22, 1951, and shall remain available in the amount and in the manner so determined until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for herein, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation act by both Houses without any provision for such project or

activity, or (c) July 31, 1951, whichever first occurs.

Sec. 5. Expenditures from appropriations, funds, or authorizations made available pursuant to this joint resolution shall be available without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and shall be charged to any applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

Sec. 6. No passenger-carrying motor vehicles shall be purchased under the terms of this resolution unless specifically authorized by an appropriation act for a department or agency for the fiscal year 1952.

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

SECTION 1

Subsection (b)

The committee recommends that with respect to the agencies enumerated in subsection (b) funds provided for projects and activities of such agencies shall be at a rate not in excess of that which obtained for any such project or activity in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 rather than the last quarter as recommended by the House. Exception is made in the case of the Department of Defense and in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter. With respect to the Department of Defense the rate of operation shall not exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951.

SECTION 1

Subsection (d)

Under subsection (d) which provides funds and authority, in addition to those provided in the first three subsections, for projects and activities which were expanding during the last quarter of 1951 and which are expected to continue expanding during the first quarter of 1952, the committee recommends that the rate for operations for the Department of Defense shall not exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951.

To accomplish this the committee struck out the following proviso: "Provided, That in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That in no event shall the rate for operations for Department of Defense permitted by this subsection exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided, however,* That with respect to other departments and agencies in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952."

SECTION 1

Subsection (e)

The committee recommends that with respect to the items enumerated in subsection (e) of section 1, funds provided for projects and activities of such agencies shall be at a rate not in excess of one-third of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year at a rate not to exceed one-third of said quarter, rather than the fourth quarter as recommended by the House.

The committee recommends with respect to making funds available for economic co-

operation that the following language included in the resolution as passed by the House be deleted: "(including assistance to further European military production)."

With respect to making funds available for mutual defense assistance, China area aid, and economic cooperation, the committee recommends that the following language contained in the resolution as passed by the House be deleted: "and, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated, funds heretofore appropriated for mutual defense assistance, economic cooperation, and China area aid shall remain available (but not beyond the limiting date specified in clause (c) of sec. 4) for programs, projects, and activities initiated prior to July 1, 1951."

SECTION 2

Section 2 makes funds available to the District of Columbia. The committee recommends that the rate of operation for the District of Columbia during the month of July shall not exceed that which obtained in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 rather than the fourth quarter as proposed by the House.

SECTION 6

The committee recommends that a new section be added to the bill prohibiting the purchase of passenger-carrying motor vehicles under the terms of the resolution unless such purchase is specifically authorized by an appropriation act for a department or agency for the fiscal year 1952.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

The committee is advised that the continuing operations of the Displaced Persons Commission would be impaired through the requirement of the resolution that the activity be carried out under the lesser amount provided by the House in the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952. Since the regular bill is expected to be enacted into law within a short time, the committee does not believe it necessary to amend the resolution in order to provide specific authority for necessary obligations. It is the intention of the committee, however, that the Commission shall continue their programs in operation with the minimum amount of obligations required, and shall defer insofar as possible until the regular bill is enacted, other obligations requiring larger amounts, as may be finally authorized in the regular bill.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

The committee is advised that the normal operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association would be impaired through the requirement of the resolution that the activity be carried out under the more restrictive authorization as to nonadministrative expenses inserted by the House in the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952. Since the regular bill is expected to be enacted into law within a short time, the committee does not believe it necessary to amend the resolution in order to provide specific authority for necessary obligations. It is the intention of the committee, however, that the Corporation, from their income, shall make all payments required to keep in operation their programs of servicing mortgages and maintaining properties in the interest of the Government's investments, and shall defer insofar as possible until the regular bill is enacted other obligations requiring larger payments, as may be finally authorized in the regular bill.

EXPEDITING HOUSING IN CONNECTION WITH NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, on yesterday the House passed House bill 4395, which I should like to have the Senate consider at this time. It extends certain legislation for 45 days. I have

discussed the matter with the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, with the majority leader, the minority leader, and the ranking member of the House Banking and Currency Committee. The bill deals with temporary housing which, under the law as it exists, requires that if vacancies occur they may not be refilled in a number of areas, including San Diego, Detroit, and other cities in the Nation where there is a tremendous housing shortage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4395) to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The bill merely extends the provision for 45 days, so that this housing, which otherwise would become vacant, can be made available. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. Moory] and many other Senators are interested in this matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to say to the Senator from California that I think the legislation is very necessary. I am familiar with a number of defense plants over the country where it is desired to utilize such housing, but it is impossible to utilize it under existing conditions. That is particularly true at Amarillo, Tex.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Those in charge are prevented from doing so starting at midnight tomorrow night.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. I should like to say to the Senator from California that yesterday, and not very long ago today, I received calls from the city of Wichita, Kans., where the same situation exists as that to which the Senator from California has referred. I am hoping the act will be extended and this matter worked out as quickly as possible. It is most important that it be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from California permit the Chair to say that House bill 4395 has already been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Does the Senator ask unanimous consent that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes, Mr. President; I ask unanimous consent, with the permission of the chairman of the committee, who is on the floor, that the Committee on Banking and Currency be discharged from further consideration of the bill, and that the bill may be taken up for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I want to say to the Senator from California and the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from Texas and other Senators that I

DIGEST

OF

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 2, 1951
For actions of June 29 & 30, 1951
82nd-1st, Nos. 117 & 118

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HIGHLIGHTS: June 29: Both Houses passed measure to continue Defense Production Act and import-controls law for 1 month pending enactment of regular bill; President approved measure June 30. Senate passed modified version of measure to make temporary appropriations pending enactment of regular bills. June 30: Both Houses agreed to conference report on temporary-appropriations measure. Both Houses agreed to conference report on farm-labor bill. Rep. Hill inserted testimony claiming John Ball's sugar article inaccurate.

HOUSE - June 29

- DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 278, to continue the Defense Production Act, the Lousing and Rent Act of 1947, and the import-control law (Public Law 590, 81st Cong.) for one month pending further consideration of a bill providing for a longer extension (pp. 7660-3, 7665-78). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Cooley to prohibit rollbacks and also to prevent ceilings on additional commodities except agricultural products now below parity if they rise to parity during that period, by a 232-159 vote (pp. 7674-8). Rejected, 27-250, a motion by Rep. Cole of Kans. to recommit the measure (p. 7678). Before debating the measure itself, agreed to the resolution providing for its consideration, by a 297-85 vote (p. 7668).
Committee
- TAXATION.** The Ways and Means reported without amendment H. R. 3804, to limit the retroactive application of the income tax on Federal employees working in the possessions or the Canal Zone (H. Rept. 664)(p. 7687).
- REPORT.** Received from the President a report of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy (H. Doc. 183); to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 7687).

SENATE - June 29

- DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 278, to continue the laws mentioned in item 1 above, after the measure had been reported without

amendment by the Banking and Currency Committee (pp. 7636, 7648-52). This measure was then sent to the President.

The remainder of the Senate debate on S. 1717, the regular bill to continue the Defense Production Act, etc., was printed in the Record (pp. 7605-28).

Rep. Butler, Nebr., inserted a petition from the Dodge County Livestock Feeders Association opposing price ceilings on livestock (pp. 7629-30).

5. TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. J. Res. 277, to continue appropriations for a month pending enactment of the regular bills (pp. 7652-6, D576). The House version was changed so that expenditures would be limited, in general, to the first quarter of 1951 rather than the last quarter, and so that automobiles could not be purchased during the temporary period unless authorized by another appropriation already enacted. Sens. McKellar, Hayden, Russell, McCarran, O'Mahony, Bridges, Ferguson, Wherry, and Cordon were appointed conferees on the proposed legislation (p. 7655). The measure, as passed by the Senate, was printed in the Record (pp. 7655-6).
6. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of James W. Wadsworth, Thomas C. Kinkaid, William L. Clayton, Raymond S. McLain, and Karl T. Compton to be members of the National Security Training Commission (pp. 7634, 7658). This is the commission which will prepare a plan for a military-training program.
7. FARM LABOR. The "Daily Digest" states: "Conferees...on S. 984, to authorize the Government to carry out its part of agreement reached with Mexico with respect to importation of foreign agricultural labor, agreed to file a report... As approved, the Senate conferees receded and concurred in the House amendment (which was in nature of substitute for the Senate-passed bill), with further amendment making the following major changes: (1) Secretary of Agriculture was designated as official to make certification that Mexican workers are needed; (2) maximum reimbursement to Government for transportation and subsistence of workers was placed at \$15; (3) cotton ginning, compressing, and storing, and canning, freezing, and other processing of perishable commodities were included among occupations for which Mexican workers could be employed; and (4) Senate provisions making employment of Mexican workers illegally in country a felony was stricken from the bill." (p. D578).

BILLS INTRODUCED - June 29

8. LABOR STANDARDS. H. R. 4661, by Rep. Cooper, Tenn., to exempt home workers in rural areas from the Fair Labor Standards Act in certain cases; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 7637).
9. MONOPOLIES. H. R. 4662, by Rep. Morano, Conn., to amend the Sherman Act regarding certain minimum-retail-price agreements which are extended by States to non-signers; to Judiciary Committee (p. 7637).
10. VETERANS' EDUCATION. H. R. 4664, by Rep. Elliott, Calif., to extend the time for operation of the education and training provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 7637).
11. RAINFALL RESEARCH. H. Res. 296, by Rep. Smith, Miss., creating a Select Committee To Conduct an Investigation and Study of Artificial Rainmaking; to Rules Committee (p. 7637).
12. INFLATION. H. Res. 298, by Rep. Wolverton, N. J., to provide for an investigation of living costs, particularly why retail food prices have increased while wholesale prices have decreased; to Rules Committee (p. 7637).

Mr. MAYBANK. And was passed by the Senate again last night.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is true; but it is still lying on the table, and if we are to take up any housing legislation piece by piece, I certainly feel we should include that provision, which has been passed separately by both Houses.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am not denying that, but we might run into difficulty if we start to take up anything that was unanimously approved by the Senate and inserted in the bill last night. I was told by the chairman of the committee in the House that it was expected that the House would get to work right away on the matter. We are going to have a free conference including this housing legislation, because we passed Senate bill 1717 last night, and with all my appreciation and respect for the rules of the House, we are in a position in which we can get a vote on the housing issue after the House and Senate conferees meet, without any further preliminary action by either body.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I appeal to the Senate to pass the pending joint resolution speedily. We have another one which must be passed, which will have to go to the House, and it will be necessary for us to have a session tomorrow in order to have final action taken. I hope there will not be any difficulty about it. As I stated earlier in the day, I have been told that the Senate sat too late last night, and I hope we can speedily pass the pending measure and let all Senators go home. The minority leader has been very patient. I understand that he has a dinner engagement, and I should not care to deprive him of a dinner.

Mr. WHERRY. The dinner engagement was last night, not tonight. [Laughter.]

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan realizes that the hour is late, and that this is next to the last day of the fiscal year, the last day the present law will be effective, and that it will expire tomorrow. He also realizes that speed is not necessarily everything in connection with the enactment of legislation, that there are certain fundamental principles which must be upheld in the Senate and in the House.

What the Senator from Michigan desires to add to the joint resolution is something which he thinks is necessary for the benefit of the economy and well-being of the United States. It does directly affect the great State of Michigan, because it affects the sale of automobiles, but the sale of automobiles is essential to the economy of the country as a whole.

Mr. President, the automobile is no longer a luxury; it is a necessity. The present restriction placed upon the sale of automobiles, limiting the period for time-payment sales to 15 months, is unreasonable, and deprives the small-business man, the working man, the man with small means, of the right to purchase an automobile.

I take it that the amendment now proposed by the Senator from Michigan is in the measure which was passed by

the Senate early this morning. It is also in the measure which was passed by the House. Therefore, the Congress has in effect spoken. But because of the lateness of the hour it has not been possible to get the question into conference and have it made the law of the land.

The Senator from Michigan on occasion has urged the Federal Reserve Board to take action—and at one time he thought his object was about to be accomplished—to change the present regulation W.

Mr. President, what I have said indicates why I desire a vote upon this matter. The committee formerly passed upon it, the Senate passed on it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief statement?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I hope the Senator from Michigan will not ask for a vote upon the amendment, because perhaps if he does other Senators might ask for votes upon other amendments. I will say, however, that the amendment is in a different category from many others, because it has been passed on by the Committee of the House, and was adopted by the Senate this morning. I thoroughly agree with what the Senator has said about regulation W. He and I have talked about that many times. I appreciate the interest he has in the automobile industry, not only in Michigan, but throughout the United States.

I believe there has almost been more complaint about the sales of automobiles in Texas and South Carolina, if I may use those two States as examples, than there has been about the sales of automobiles in Michigan.

Mr. President, we have passed Senate bill 1717. The joint resolution will be in effect for 32 days, counting today. So the Senate has acted, and the House committee has also acted on this matter of modifying regulation W.

If the Senator from Michigan will be so kind as not to press his amendment to this joint resolution at this time, in order not to hold up action on the joint resolution, I shall appreciate that very much; for otherwise, our economy would be left completely without these controls.

Let me say that the Senate has passed what is basically an excellent bill, and time will prove it to be so, once the conference report between the two Houses is worked out, despite some adverse publicity which has been had.

So, Mr. President, if the Senator from Michigan will withdraw his amendment—although, of course, I cannot insist that he do so—I say to him that again I will talk to the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and will tell him that the Senate has passed the provision relaxing regulation W on the sale of automobiles, and that the House Banking and Currency Committee has taken similar action.

I assure the Senator from Michigan that I shall never give up, so far as regulation W is concerned.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Senator's assurance impresses me very greatly, as I know it does all other Members of the Senate.

The present month is a very important one in connection with the sale of automobiles. Many automobiles which ordinarily would be sold at this time are not being sold, and many persons of limited financial means wish to purchase automobiles. In the industry, this is a period of change-over, and during this period those who manufacture automobiles should be kept at work. The garages and other establishments which sell automobiles should also be kept busy and should be able to finance themselves as they go along.

The offer I shall now make may be a surprise to the Senate, Mr. President; but I now am going to withdraw the amendment, because I feel that the Senator from South Carolina has indicated to the Federal Reserve Board, by his statements in this Record, that the Senate has spoken and the House has spoken, and there is no reason why the Federal Reserve Board should not follow the mandates of the Congress, without our taking time to vote on this amendment and thus delay the entire procedure.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to ask the distinguished Senator whether he would withhold the amendment, in view of the statement of the chairman of the committee. I also see on the floor the Senator from Indiana, the ranking minority member of the committee.

It seems to me that the whole point here is that since both Houses of Congress have spoken and since this is only a regulation, the Federal Reserve Board could just as well modify regulation W tomorrow or Monday, rather than to wait 30 or 40 days.

So I hope the Senator from Michigan will withdraw his amendment, and that the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee will do his best to see that the modification is made at once.

Mr. MAYBANK. I say to the Senator that the Federal Reserve Board should have modified regulation W 6 months ago. The Joint Committee on Defense Production met 6 months ago in connection with complaints about that regulation in its present form.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Inasmuch as the Senate has passed the bill dealing with this subject and inasmuch as the House committee has acted on this subject, in effect both Houses having agreed, in my opinion there is no question but that the Federal Reserve Board will immediately relax this regulation and will comply with the wishes of both Houses of Congress. I think there is no question about that.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate that statement.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MOODY. I wish to say to my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Michigan, that I am very glad he is withdrawing the amendment, al-

though I thoroughly agree with the position he has taken. I may say that during the hearings on the bill the able chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee brought up the matter before the committee, and called the Federal Reserve Board and asked them to act in the manner the chairman of the committee has indicated and in the manner the senior Senator from Michigan has requested in his remarks this afternoon. Although the chairman indicated at that time that that action might be taken then, the Board itself failed to follow through.

Now that both Houses of Congress have indicated their feeling in regard to this matter, I hope we shall quickly pass the joint resolution, so that the distinguished chairman of the committee can telephone the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and can say that this action has been taken. If we should try to amend the joint resolution, I am afraid the entire proceedings might bog down.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I had intended to make a further statement on the general subject of employment in Michigan. However, in order to save the time of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR FERGUSON

I have urged Mr. Wilson, the Defense Mobilizer, to make a resurvey of the critical materials allocation program with a view to relieving the materials shortages which have been the cause of recent serious labor lay-offs in Detroit and Michigan industries. He has agreed to give my request every consideration and we will renew our discussions of the subject next week.

Shortages of steel, copper, and zinc are literally crippling Michigan automobile and machine tool industries and other manufacturers using such materials. Steel allotments to the automobile industry, for instance, are 41 percent less for the third quarter of this year than for the same period in 1950. Manufacturers have followed all sorts of conservation devices, such as limiting the number of automobile models, but have been unsuccessful in keeping pace with the cut-back on materials. As production necessarily falls off lay-offs result, and a serious economic situation confronts Detroit and Michigan.

It has been explained to me that materials allocations to Michigan industries have been cut back in favor of various projects for the construction of new production facilities which ultimately will engage in the defense production effort. There is no quarrel with increasing production facilities. But the important point that must be kept in mind by those who administer the controls programs now in effect is that construction itself is not production, and furnishes only limited employment.

I have proposed that rates of construction might be slowed down under the materials allocation program. Instead of allocating a construction project 1,000 tons of steel over an 18-month period, the same amount could be allocated over a 24-month period. The result would be a one-third saving in steel over the 18-month period, which could be allotted to actual productive activities.

Such means of conserving critical materials for reallocation are essential to the great industries of Michigan which are the back-

bone of defense production, and they are essential to preserving the economic stability of the communities and the individuals who depend upon those industries for their livelihood.

A resurvey and reevaluation of the critical materials allocation program such as I have urged upon Mr. Wilson should provide the immediate relief these industries require.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I now withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The amendment of the Senator from Michigan is withdrawn.

The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 278) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILLS DURING RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess following today's session, the Presiding Officer be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills passed by both Houses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXTENSION OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMERGENCY RENT ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1590) to extend and revise the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 28, 1951, pp. 7492-7495.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the report—

Mr. DIRKSEN. Instead of the report being agreed to by unanimous consent, I would rather a vote were taken on it, so that it might be shown in the RECORD that I desired to vote in the negative.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" seem to have it. The "ayes" have it, and the report is agreed to.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the majority leader.

Mr. McFARLAND. Certainly.

Mr. WHERRY. At this time several Senators are very anxious to know what the program is to be.

Mr. McFARLAND. I have been asked whether there will be a session tomorrow. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] tells me that there are several amendments to House Joint Resolution 277; and that will mean that we shall have to meet tomorrow, be-

cause the House might not accept the amendments. However, that is the only business we shall transact then, and I hope it will not take very long for us to act finally on that joint resolution.

On Monday we shall have a conference report on the Mexican labor bill. The present law on that subject is expiring; and if we do not reach that bill today, we shall have to act on it on Monday.

Of course, the unfinished business is Senate bill 719, which we shall then proceed with, unless an appropriation bill is ready to be acted on by that time. However, I am sure that will not be the case.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should also like to have the majority leader state, if he is able to do so, the day or days next week when it is proposed that the Senate meet. The Senator from Arizona has explained the program for Monday, but some Senators wish to know about the period around the Fourth of July and whether there will be any vacation other than on that 1 day.

Mr. McFARLAND. As I have stated, the unfinished business is Senate bill 719.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. McFARLAND. If we pass that bill on Monday, perhaps we could relax a little on Tuesday, because I understand that the Interior Department appropriation bill will not be ready until that time. I am hopeful that we may begin to consider the Interior Department appropriation bill next Thursday; but otherwise we shall be going right along.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think undoubtedly that bill will be before the Senate at that time.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senate will not meet next Wednesday, July 4.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McFARLAND subsequently said: Mr. President, the distinguished minority leader has asked me about the program. I find that there is a possibility that the Mexican labor conference report may be ready tomorrow. If it is, and if it is possible, we plan to take it up and dispose of it.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1952—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably, with amendments, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 498) thereon.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 277, just reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first amendment of the committee be stated.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 3, line 19, after the words "in the", to

strike out "last quarter" and insert "first quarter (except Department of Defense or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter)."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask that the clerk proceed with the reading of the other committee amendments; and if explanations are desired, I shall be happy to make them.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I should like to address a question to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. McMAHON. I notice that as a result of the first amendment, the rate of expenditure per month has been changed from being based on the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951, and now it is based on the first quarter, except in the case of the Department of Defense, in which case that restriction is not applied.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is for the reason that, as all of us know, we are more generous in dealing with the appropriations for the Department of Defense, as compared with other appropriations.

Mr. McMAHON. I am thoroughly in sympathy with that, and I understand. Does that mean that the appropriations for the aid-to-Europe program are excluded from this restriction, thus making the provision in regard to the first quarter apply to them?

Mr. McKELLAR. No—

Mr. McMAHON. What are we to do about that?

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will look at page 6—

Mr. McMAHON. I may say I do not want to anticipate.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the Senator allow the next amendment to be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 5, after the word "involved", to insert "and in the case of the Department of Defense that the rate for operation shall not exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 4, after the word "purpose", to strike out "Provided, That in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952", and insert "Provided, That in no event shall the rate for operations for Department of Defense permitted by this subsection exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided, however*, That with respect to other departments and agencies in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was the first amendment agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first amendment was agreed to.

The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 10, to strike out:

(e) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951, of projects and activities under applicable appropriations as follows:

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

(e) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out at a rate not in excess of that for one-third of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year at a rate not to exceed that for one-third of said quarter under applicable appropriations as follows:

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I have not had much opportunity to examine this section, but it would seem to me that, for the next 30 days, the rate of expenditure for the implementation of the North Atlantic Pact, upon which General Eisenhower is now engaged, is to be carried on at the rate of the expenditures for the first quarter instead of the fourth quarter. What I am unable to understand is this: Since General Eisenhower only really got started in the first quarter, is it not a mistake to base the rate of expenditure on a time when he had scarcely arrived in Europe to start the work under his charge instead of placing it on some basis which has a relationship to what he has been doing in the past 30 days? Otherwise, it seems to me we would defeat the objective which he has in Europe, which is to try to get Western Europe prepared as quickly as he possibly can. Possibly this is an erroneous interpretation. I hope it is.

Mr. McKELLAR. I may explain to the Senator that, during the last quarter, supplemental appropriations to the extent of about \$4,000,000,000 were made. The committee was unanimously of opinion that, instead of accepting a quarter in which there has been such an abnormal amount of appropriations, we ought to use that quarter which would represent a fair and equitable adjustment of the entire matter. I am sure that, had the Senator been present to hear the arguments made about it, he likewise, would have agreed to that.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I am somewhat in doubt as to why the foreign program was not treated in the same manner as the appropriation for the Department of Defense, because, of course, the foreign program is a part of our defense picture. Do I correctly understand from the Senator from Tennessee that the supplemental appropriations which have been made for that program this year are sufficient to enable General Eisenhower to proceed with his

business at the same rate he has been proceeding in the past 60 days?

Mr. McKELLAR. Unquestionably, and I shall read the amendment, so the Senator may understand it:

Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate not in excess of one-third of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951, or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year, at a rate not to exceed one-third of said quarter, under applicable appropriations as follows:

It then states the various appropriations.

Mr. McMAHON. That improves the situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. McMAHON. But, even then, I would raise a question. I hope that General Eisenhower is on an accelerating scale of expenditure in Europe for the performance of his duty. This would seem to restrict him to the level of the past 30 days. I am glad it does not go away back to January.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; it does not.

Mr. McMAHON. But what I am afraid of is that if we restrict the next 30 days to the rate of expenditure of the past 60 days, we will be placing a very great impediment in the way of his expanding efforts.

Mr. McKELLAR. No, the Senator is mistaken about that. Ample funds will be available for General Eisenhower and all the other agencies.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. In the first place, there is a technical change which I think ought to be made in this amendment. It will be observed that it reads "such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate not in excess of one-third." Grammatically, of course, we are dealing with the word "rate," so, after the word "of", and before the words "one-third", the words "that for" should be inserted, so that it will read "for the carrying out, at a rate not in excess of that for one-third," namely, the rate.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think that suggestion is well taken, and, so far as I am concerned, and so far as the committee is concerned, I am quite sure there will be no objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Chair correctly understand that the chairman accepts, for the committee, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]?

Mr. McKELLAR. The chairman will simply modify the amendment to include those two words; yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the modification is agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the same change should be made in the latter part of the amendment, so that it would read "in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year at a rate not to exceed that for one-

third of said quarter under applicable appropriations, as follows."

Mr. McKELLAR. I think that is correct; and, without objection, I think the Senate will agree to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the additional amendment suggested by the Senator from Wyoming is agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Now, Mr. President, if I may make this comment, subparagraph (e) refers not only to mutual-defense assistance, to which the Senator from Connecticut has adverted, but also to "China area aid; economic cooperation—including assistance to further European military production—international development"—which is point 4—and the "Institute of Inter-American Affairs." It will be realized that we are here dealing with but 1 month. It is quite possible that the members of the committee might agree to meet the suggestion of the Senator from Connecticut by adding language which would have the effect of saying that, with respect to mutual-defense assistance, the rate should be that of the fourth quarter, for such projects and activities, and that would eliminate completely any possibility that we were cutting down the Eisenhower operation.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will yield in a moment. I think the situation referred to is fully provided for, and I do not think any amendment is necessary. I now yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I am sure that the committee and all its members agreed that they did not want to cut either the defense program in America or, as they considered it, the program of mutual defense assistance.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is, in Europe, under the North Atlantic Pact. There was no purpose at all to do that.

Mr. FERGUSON. While we appreciate that, in the case of the usual Government agency, the fourth quarter exceeds all other quarters, as a rule, in the matter of purchases and the expenditure of money, we did not want them to use that quarter as a criterion. We made an exception as to defense items.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. We did.

Mr. FERGUSON. I suggest, as the Senator from Connecticut and the Senator from Wyoming have suggested, that we might alter the language so as to provide for these items. I would suggest that the China-area item and the mutual-defense item be altered so as to have the fourth quarter apply instead of the first quarter.

Mr. McKELLAR. I understand an amendment of that kind will be offered.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I am not in accord with these suggestions at all. The language is perfectly plain and the evidence before the committee was perfectly clear. The language permits acceleration in the amount of money in cases involving new projects which were begun after the allocation by the Bureau of the Budget for the first quarter. That means that under the language the amount of money can be measured by the amount spent, one-third of the

amount spent in the last quarter. The testimony with reference to mutual defense was that \$2,550,000,000 was spent in the last quarter.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. CORDON. One-third of that amount is certainly adequate to carry on this work, in view of the fact that the operation will not extend for the full 30 days. It may not extend 10 days.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. What the Senator says would be perfectly correct if it were the fact that the mutual-defense assistance was started in the fourth quarter, but since we have a second clause which reads that in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year at a rate not to exceed that for one-third of said quarter—

Mr. CORDON. I suggest to the Senator that the supplemental appropriation represented new activities, or it would not have been made.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I think that makes a legislative construction which will clearly cover the situation.

Mr. CORDON. I am quite sure the members of the committee felt that way.

Mr. McKELLAR. I assure the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] that there will be no trouble about it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think the suggestion just made as to the legislative history of intent is very clear. In the meantime, if it be found that the interpretation which has just been placed upon it is not correct or that the supplementals do not come in as suggested, the conferees would be in a position to give further consideration to the question. I do not believe, for instance, that it was the intent of anyone to terminate the Eisenhower program or to cut it back—

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no; there was no intention to do that.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. I was not implying that it was the intention of the committee to eliminate anything, but I simply wanted to make sure, since this is so vital, that through some mischance the program in Europe would not be curtailed.

Mr. McKELLAR. There has been no mischance about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 17, after the word "Cooperation", to strike out "(including assistance to further European military production)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 20, after "Inter-American", to strike out "Affairs;" and insert "Affairs.", and in line 21, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "and, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated, funds heretofore appropri-

ated for Mutual Defense Assistance, Economic Cooperation, and China Area Aid shall remain available (but not beyond the limiting date specified in clause (e) of section 4) for programs, projects, and activities initiated prior to July 1, 1951."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 12, after the word "the", to strike out "fourth" and insert "first."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 8, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 6. No passenger-carrying motor vehicles shall be purchased under the terms of this resolution unless specifically authorized by an appropriation act for a department or agency for the fiscal year 1952.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I should like to address an inquiry to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee. Is my information correct that aid to Palestine refugees is omitted from this resolution? If so, would an amendment be accepted and taken to conference in order to avoid an embarrassing situation?

Mr. McKELLAR. That item did not come to us. It is not in the joint resolution as passed by the House.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I am advised that the item was left out of the House bill, and I am asking whether an amendment could be included and taken to conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course the Senator has the right to offer an amendment, but I hope he will not do it at this hour. The resolution will be in effect for only 30 days, anyway. If there is any trouble about it, we can correct the situation.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I apologize to the Senator.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator does not owe me any apology at all.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I was called by the State Department and told that this item had been omitted.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it would cause trouble if we undertook to put it in now. The time is so late that we must have a meeting on Saturday in order to get the bill through. Certainly the bill should pass, because we must pay our employees and all the expenses of the Government, and the only way by which it can be done is through a continuing resolution of this kind.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. The Senator's recommendation is that the resolution be passed as it now reads?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. It is the recommendation of the entire committee, both Democrats and Republicans.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I do not want to press the matter. I am raising the question only by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WHERRY, and Mr. CORDON conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution which has just passed the Senate, showing the Senate amendments, and the report of the Committee on Appropriations (S. Rept. No. 498) be printed in full in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution, including the Senate amendments, and the report (No. 498) were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units in each branch of the Government—

(a) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out of projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were available during the fiscal year 1951 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority (subject to limitations, restrictions, and permissive provisions) would be made available by any appropriation act enumerated in this subsection, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in such act: *Provided*, That in any case where the amount to be made available or the authority to be granted under such act as passed by the House of Representatives is different from that to be made available or granted under such act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be carried out under whichever amount is lesser or whichever authority is more restrictive: *Provided further*, That where an item is included in any such appropriation act which has been passed by only one House, or where an item is included in only one version of such an act which has been passed by both Houses, such project or activity shall be carried on under the appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount made available under this subsection for any project or activity exceed the amount provided for by the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952 for the period involved: *Provided further*, That no provision which is included in any appropriation act enumerated in this subsection but which was not included in the applicable appropriation act for the fiscal year 1951, and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority provided in this joint resolution unless such provision shall have been included in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House and the Senate: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall apply to the following:

Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952;

Department of Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1952;

Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1952; Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1952.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for carrying out projects and activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) under the agencies enumerated in this subsection, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained for any such project or activity in the first quarter (except Department of Defense or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter) of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the amount made available hereunder may be increased, where necessary to provide for seasonal variations, on the basis of an annual rate for operations not in excess of that consistent with the rate which obtained in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount made available under this subsection for any project or activity exceed the amount provided for by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952 for the period involved and in the case of the Department of Defense that the rate for operation shall not exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall apply to the following:

Legislative branch: Senate; Architect of the Capitol (Senate items);

Department of State;
Department of Justice;
Department of Commerce;
Department of Defense;
The Judiciary;
National Security Council;
National Security Resources Board;
Reconstruction Finance Corporation;
General Services Administration (emergency operating expenses);
National Science Foundation;
Federal Civil Defense Administration;
Selective Service System;
Government and Relief in Occupied Areas;
Government in Occupied Areas of Germany.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate for operations (except as otherwise provided for in this subsection) not in excess of that which obtained in the month of June 1951, of projects and activities, including the Office of Defense Mobilization, under the Defense Production Act of 1950, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1950: *Provided*, That, during the period covered by this joint resolution, obligations outstanding at any one time for expanding defense production under sections 302 and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 shall not exceed, in the aggregate, the total of the amounts made available and authorized to be made available by subsections 304 (b) and (c) of said act as originally enacted: *Provided further*, That no appropriation or authorization contained herein shall be available for the carrying out of any project or activity (except for liquidation of projects or activities being carried out on June 30, 1951) under the Defense Production Act of 1950 or the Housing and Rent Act of 1950 except those which by the terms of said acts may be continued after June 30, 1951, or those which may be authorized to be carried out after said date by any extension of, amendment to, or supplementation of, either of said acts.

(d) Such additional amounts as may be necessary to provide for continuance of an increasing rate for operations under projects or activities for which appropriations, funds, or authorizations are made available under subsections (a), (b), or (c), and for which an increasing rate obtained during the last

quarter of the fiscal year 1951 pursuant to appropriations available for that purpose: *Provided*, That in no event shall the rate for operations for Department of Defense permitted by this subsection exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided, however*, That with respect to other departments and agencies in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided for in this subsection shall be available only to the extent authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

(e) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out at a rate not in excess of that for one-third of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year at a rate not to exceed that for one-third of said quarter under applicable appropriations as follows:

Mutual defense assistance;
China area aid;
Economic cooperation;
International development;
Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

Sec. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to incur obligations and to make expenditures therefor from applicable funds and revenues of said District, as may be necessary to carry out projects and activities for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were available thereunder during the fiscal year 1951, to the extent and in the manner provided for by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1952, as passed by the House of Representatives, but the rate of operation for such projects and activities shall not exceed that which obtained in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That obligations and expenditures hereunder shall be subject to the provisions of section 3 of this act insofar as applicable: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are further authorized to incur obligations and make expenditures, as provided for herein, for the Office of Civil Defense and the Office of Administrator of Rent Control of said District, but the rate of operations for such offices shall not exceed that which obtained in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section relating to the Office of Administrator of Rent Control shall be effective (except for liquidation of projects or activities being carried out on June 30, 1951) only to such extent as may be provided for by any extension of, amendment to, or supplementation of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act.

Sec. 3. Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution shall be subject not only to those provisions of title XII of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, which constitute permanent law, but also to those provisions of said title (except sec. 1214) which were applicable only to the fiscal year 1951, and the provisions of section 1302 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, in the same manner as if such annual provisions were contained in, and related to appropriations, funds, and authorizations made available by this joint resolution.

Sec. 4. Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution, shall be determined under the terms hereof by reference to the status of the pertinent appropriation acts on June 30, 1951, and Budget estimates on June 22, 1951, and shall remain available in the amount and in the manner so determined until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for herein, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation act by both Houses without any provision for such project or

Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1952;
Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1952;

Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952;

activity, or (c) July 31, 1951, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 5. Expenditures from appropriations, funds, or authorizations made available pursuant to this joint resolution shall be available without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and shall be charged to any applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 6. No passenger-carrying motor vehicles shall be purchased under the terms of this resolution unless specifically authorized by an appropriation act for a department or agency for the fiscal year 1952.

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

SECTION 1

Subsection (b)

The committee recommends that with respect to the agencies enumerated in subsection (b) funds provided for projects and activities of such agencies shall be at a rate not in excess of that which obtained for any such project or activity in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 rather than the last quarter as recommended by the House. Exception is made in the case of the Department of Defense and in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter. With respect to the Department of Defense the rate of operation shall not exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951.

SECTION 1

Subsection (d)

Under subsection (d) which provides funds and authority, in addition to those provided in the first three subsections, for projects and activities which were expanding during the last quarter of 1951 and which are expected to continue expanding during the first quarter of 1952, the committee recommends that the rate for operations for the Department of Defense shall not exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951.

To accomplish this the committee struck out the following proviso: "Provided, That in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, That in no event shall the rate for operations for Department of Defense permitted by this subsection exceed by more than 50 percent the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided, however,* That with respect to other departments and agencies in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952."

SECTION 1

Subsection (e)

The committee recommends that with respect to the items enumerated in subsection (e) of section 1, funds provided for projects and activities of such agencies shall be at a rate not in excess of one-third of the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter of said fiscal year at a rate not to exceed one-third of said quarter, rather than the fourth quarter as recommended by the House.

The committee recommends with respect to making funds available for economic co-

operation that the following language included in the resolution as passed by the House be deleted: "(including assistance to further European military production)."

With respect to making funds available for mutual defense assistance, China area aid, and economic cooperation, the committee recommends that the following language contained in the resolution as passed by the House be deleted: "and, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated, funds heretofore appropriated for mutual defense assistance, economic cooperation, and China area aid shall remain available (but not beyond the limiting date specified in clause (c) of sec. 4) for programs, projects, and activities initiated prior to July 1, 1951."

SECTION 2

Section 2 makes funds available to the District of Columbia. The committee recommends that the rate of operation for the District of Columbia during the month of July shall not exceed that which obtained in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951 rather than the fourth quarter as proposed by the House.

SECTION 6

The committee recommends that a new section be added to the bill prohibiting the purchase of passenger-carrying motor vehicles under the terms of the resolution unless such purchase is specifically authorized by an appropriation act for a department or agency for the fiscal year 1952.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

The committee is advised that the continuing operations of the Displaced Persons Commission would be impaired through the requirement of the resolution that the activity be carried out under the lesser amount provided by the House in the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952. Since the regular bill is expected to be enacted into law within a short time, the committee does not believe it necessary to amend the resolution in order to provide specific authority for necessary obligations. It is the intention of the committee, however, that the Commission shall continue their programs in operation with the minimum amount of obligations required, and shall defer insofar as possible until the regular bill is enacted, other obligations requiring larger amounts, as may be finally authorized in the regular bill.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

The committee is advised that the normal operations of the Federal National Mortgage Association would be impaired through the requirement of the resolution that the activity be carried out under the more restrictive authorization as to nonadministrative expenses inserted by the House in the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952. Since the regular bill is expected to be enacted into law within a short time, the committee does not believe it necessary to amend the resolution in order to provide specific authority for necessary obligations. It is the intention of the committee, however, that the Corporation, from their income, shall make all payments required to keep in operation their programs of servicing mortgages and maintaining properties in the interest of the Government's investments, and shall defer insofar as possible until the regular bill is enacted other obligations requiring larger payments, as may be finally authorized in the regular bill.

EXPEDITING HOUSING IN CONNECTION WITH NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, on yesterday the House passed House bill 4395, which I should like to have the Senate consider at this time. It extends certain legislation for 45 days. I have

discussed the matter with the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, with the majority leader, the minority leader, and the ranking member of the House Banking and Currency Committee. The bill deals with temporary housing which, under the law as it exists, requires that if vacancies occur they may not be refilled in a number of areas, including San Diego, Detroit, and other cities in the Nation where there is a tremendous housing shortage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4395) to amend the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 14, 1940, as amended.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The bill merely extends the provision for 45 days, so that this housing, which otherwise would become vacant, can be made available. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. Moody] and many other Senators are interested in this matter.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I should like to say to the Senator from California that I think the legislation is very necessary. I am familiar with a number of defense plants over the country where it is desired to utilize such housing, but it is impossible to utilize it under existing conditions. That is particularly true at Amarillo, Tex.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Those in charge are prevented from doing so starting at midnight tomorrow night.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I should like to say to the Senator from California that yesterday, and not very long ago today, I received calls from the city of Wichita, Kans., where the same situation exists as that to which the Senator from California has referred. I am hoping the act will be extended and this matter worked out as quickly as possible. It is most important that it be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from California permit the Chair to say that House bill 4395 has already been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Does the Senator ask unanimous consent that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes, Mr. President; I ask unanimous consent, with the permission of the chairman of the committee, who is on the floor, that the Committee on Banking and Currency be discharged from further consideration of the bill, and that the bill may be taken up for consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the bill?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I want to say to the Senator from California and the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from Texas and other Senators that I

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1952

JUNE 30, 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 277.]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 6.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 8, and 9, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment insert the following:

(e) Such amounts (but not to exceed \$2,500,000 for International Development) as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951, of projects and activities under applicable appropriations as follows:

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: *(not to exceed \$145,000,000)*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: *and, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated, funds heretofore appropriated for Mutual Defense Assistance, Economic Cooperation (to be available only for the purposes of the "India Emergency Food Aid Act of 1951"), and China Area Aid shall remain available (but not beyond the limiting date specified in clause (c) of section 4) for programs, projects, and activities initiated prior to July 1, 1951.; and the Senate agree to the same.*

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
KARL STEFAN,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
PAT MCCARRAN,
HOMER FERGUSON,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Bases available funds on first quarter (except Department of Defense) as proposed by the Senate instead of fourth quarter as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3: Restrict obligations by Department of Defense to not in excess of 50 percent more than provided in fourth quarter of fiscal year 1951 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 4, 5, and 6: Provide for Mutual Defense, Economic Cooperation, China Area Aid, International Development and Institute of Inter-American Affairs as proposed by the House but limits amount for Economic Cooperation to \$145,000,000 and International Development to \$2,500,000.

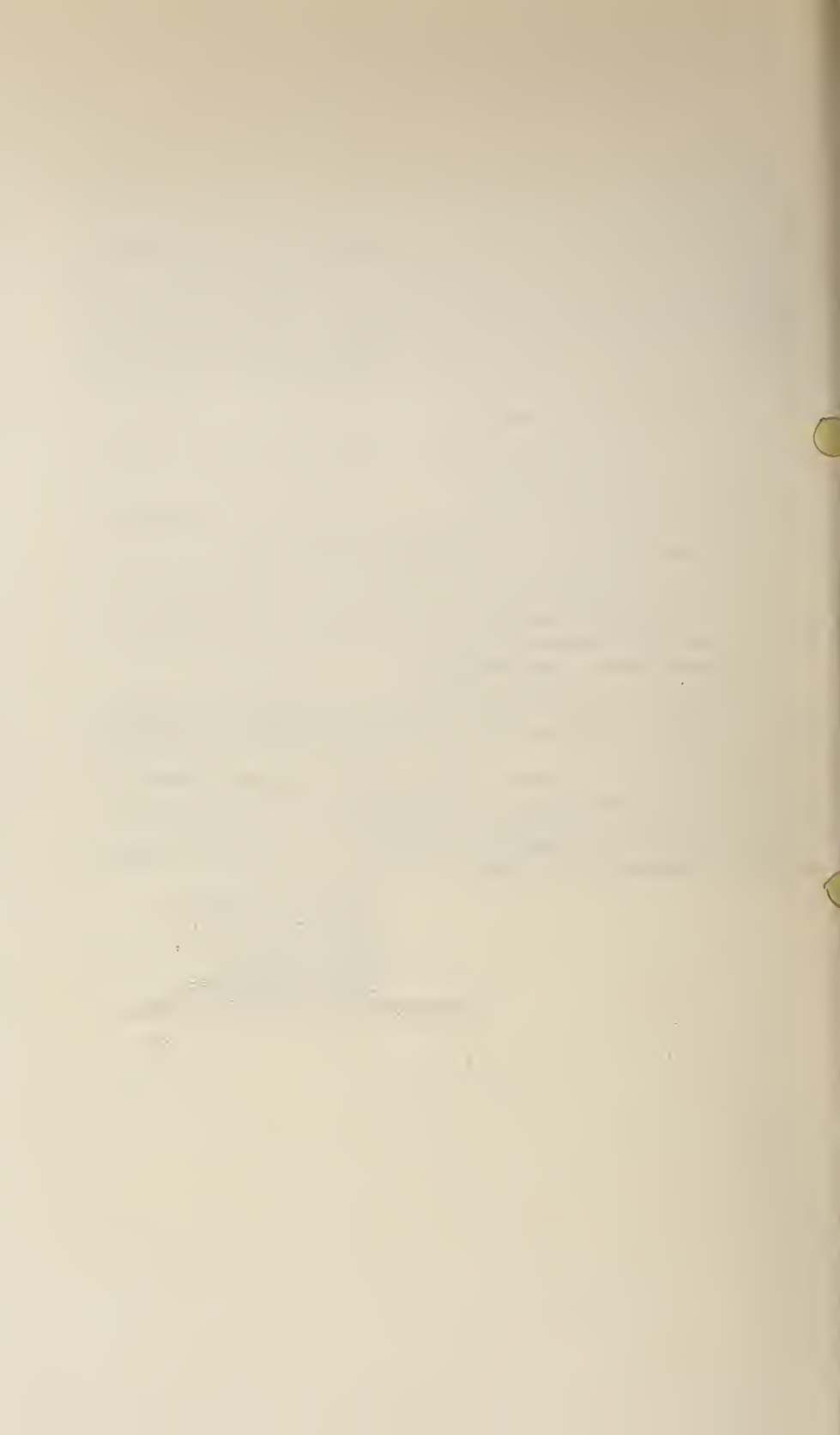
Amendment No. 7: Reappropriates funds as proposed by the House but provides that funds reappropriated for Economic Cooperation shall be available only for the purposes of the Indian Emergency Food Aid Act.

Amendment No. 8: Bases funds available to the District of Columbia on the first quarter as proposed by the Senate instead of the fourth quarter as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9: Restricts purchases of passenger-carrying vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
KARL STEFAN,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,

Managers on the Part of the House.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

EXEMPTION OF STATE OR LOCAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PROJECTS ON NON-NAVIGABLE STREAMS FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL POWER ACT

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill to exempt hydroelectric power projects constructed by State or local governmental agencies on non-navigable streams from certain of the provisions of the Federal Power Act.

The bill was prepared by the Legislative Committee of the National Reclamation Association and has been approved by the association's board of directors, and is in conformity with Resolution No. 17 of the association, adopted at its Spokane, Wash., meeting of November 1950.

Under existing law, the present situation is that any State or public agency thereof which proposes to build a hydroelectric power project on a stream, is required under provisions of the Federal Power Act to file a declaration of intention, including plans and specifications, with the Federal Power Commission. If upon investigation, the Commission finds that the proposed construction affects the interests of interstate or foreign commerce, such works may be constructed only under a license issued by the Commission. Such license may run for 50 years, and shall contain a provision by which the United States, upon or after expiration of the license period, may thereafter operate and maintain such works upon payment of certain costs to the licensee. This provision is called the recapture clause.

This bill proposes the amendment of the Federal Power Act—Sixteenth United States Code, pages 791a-825u—for the purposes of invalidating the recapture clauses in all existing licenses under which State public agencies are now operating, and extinguishes such recapture rights as to future projects, contingent upon certain findings of the Secretary of the Army relating to navigability of the streams in the Nation.

The bill further exempts from the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission all project works, as defined in the bill, which any State public agency intends to construct on any stream, also contingent upon the same findings respecting navigability.

The Federal Power Act when applied to publicly owned projects is expensive, serves no useful purpose, and is unfair. I offer the following illustrations in support of this statement:

First. It is expensive: For example, it cost the central Nebraska public power and irrigation district of Nebraska \$48,-856.82 to prepare and file the report of its actual legitimate original cost. This job is not done yet. The district paid to the Federal Power Commission as annual charges for 1950, \$7,649.25. Substantially the same sum is paid each year.

The district is required to prepare an annual report, Form No. 1, of about 75 pages. This report covers the year's operations. It is also required to file a report annually of about 18 pages on FPC Form No. 1A. Then the district has to file a report pursuant to Commission Order No. 143, showing the production and distribution in kilowatt-hours of its power.

This district is also required to file with the regional office of the Federal Power Commission in Chicago annually, FPC Form No. 12-A, showing capacities and production and incidental data relative to each of its power plants, and is also required to file monthly construction progress reports, detailed reports on operating conditions, power-production reports, financial statements, and reports on hydraulic operations.

All of these numerous and sundry reports take a great amount of time to prepare and cost public agencies a substantial amount of money. This cost, of course, has to be passed on to the power users and users of irrigation water.

Second. It serves no useful purpose: All of this expense and inconvenience could be tolerated without complaint if it served any real purpose or did anyone any substantial amount of good, but it does not. Certainly the public agency receives no benefit. The Federal Power Commission does not control power rates or irrigation rates where this service is included. It has no control over operations. The only use the Federal Power Commission can make of these annual reports is to determine how much it intends to assess public agencies in annual charges.

Third. It is unfair: The Federal Power Act provides that at the termination of the license the Federal Government can, by making certain payments, take over the project.

The Nebraska project I have mentioned in common with similar projects in the country, are operated by State agencies. They are under the control of the people of a State through its legislature. The Nebraska streams from which these projects take their waters are nonnavigable. If these projects effect navigation in the Missouri River, that effect is beneficial. It has been so found by the Federal Power Commission as to these Nebraska projects and is so recited in their licenses. The waters these projects use are strictly the property of the State. These State agencies confine their activities to the State of Nebraska. Why any Federal Bureau under these circumstances should have the power to take away from the people of a State a power system the people themselves own, and which they control, is a question which cannot be logically answered by anyone who believes in democracy and the right of the people to run their own affairs.

There is no logical reason why the people of any State should be compelled to pay annual charges to the Federal Government for which they receive no benefits in return.

The change in the law advocated by the National Reclamation Association should be adopted.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1789) limiting the application of the Federal Power Act as to States and municipalities, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska (for himself and Mr. WHERRY), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.,—

SECTION 1. This act shall be applicable to dams and project works built or intended to be built by States and municipalities across, along, or in navigable waters within the United States.

SEC. 2. (a) The word "municipality" means a city, county, district, or other political subdivisions or public agency of a State.

(b) The phrase "project works" means all dams and works comprised in and appurtenant to the affected dams, reservoirs, diversion channels, powerhouses, water power and electric generating and transmitting equipment and facilities.

SEC. 3. After passage of this act any State or municipality intending to construct on any stream or streams any project works, for which it would otherwise be required by the Federal Power Act to file a declaration of intention with the Federal Power Commission, shall not be required to file such declaration with the Commission nor to obtain any preliminary permit or license therefor, if the Secretary of the Army shall find and certify, upon application of such State or municipality, either that such stream is not navigable in fact, or that such project works will not materially and adversely affect the navigability of waters then being used or improved for navigation.

SEC. 4. Any State or municipality which has heretofore obtained a license under the Federal Power Act and which would not, under the terms of this act, be required to obtain such license, may file with the Secretary of the Army a presentation of the facts with reference to its project works and if the Secretary of the Army shall find and certify, either that the stream or streams are not navigable in fact, or that such project works will not materially and adversely affect the navigability of waters then being used or improved for navigation, or will improve the navigability of such waters, or provide a better navigation route, the license shall terminate, and such State or municipality may complete construction, maintain, and operate the dam and project works without such license, and the Federal Power Commission shall exercise no control over such projects thereafter. Projects on navigable streams shall comply fully with the regulations of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army for the operation and maintenance of navigation facilities.

SEC. 5. Any rights reserved in the United States by the Federal Power Act or by any license or permit thereunder to take over and thereafter to maintain and operate any project works constructed or owned by a State or municipality upon or after the expiration of a license are hereby relinquished as to licenses heretofore granted, and no such rights shall exist as to project works hereafter constructed by State or municipalities.

RECESS

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, if no other Senator has anything he wishes to bring up at this time, I move that the Senate stand in recess for a few minutes, subject to the call of the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

At 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m., the Senate reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. GEORGE in the Chair).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 984) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON, Mr. ROONEY, Mr. GARY, Mr. STEFAN, and Mr. CLEVINGER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senate has already appointed conferees on the part of the Senate, has it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct; the conferees were appointed yesterday.

RECESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 51 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

At 8 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m., the Senate reassembled, when called to order by the President pro tempore.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House

had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1952— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today, p. 7719.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CASE. As the Senator knows, he and I were discussing the provisions of the conference report a minute or two ago. I should like to ask him now the question which I then asked.

With respect to the appropriations for mutual defense assistance and economic cooperation aid, and other like measures for the foreign aid program which have not yet been brought before the Congress, is it understood that the appropriations authorized by House Joint Resolution 277 for the ensuing month are only for that month, and do not necessarily establish any rate of anticipated appropriation for the regular appropriation bill when it comes before us?

Mr. HAYDEN. They are not in any sense a pattern. They are based upon past performance, during this year. Furthermore, I may say to the Senator

that it is contemplated that whatever sums are appropriated by this joint resolution, the amounts appropriated for the month of July will be deducted from the appropriations which are made for the 12-month period.

Mr. CASE. So the Congress is left free to act upon those appropriations on their merits?

Mr. HAYDEN. There is nothing binding in this measure.

Mr. CASE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. It also should be understood by the Senate, as well as by the Government departments and agencies, that with respect to provisions, with relation to the 10-percent reduction of personnel, chauffeurs, publicity agents, and various other things placed in appropriation bills, it should not be taken for granted that such provisions are being eliminated.

Mr. HAYDEN. Again, that is a matter which will have to be disposed of by the Congress.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SIGNING ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS DURING RECESS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the recess following today's session, the Presiding Officer be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills and joint resolutions passed by both Houses.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 8 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, July 2, 1951, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Armed Services will report to the House a bill making provision for a statutory strength of the United States Marine Corps and for the inclusion of the Commandant of the Marine Corps as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Certainly it appears to many Members of the House who joined in the introduction of the bills to accomplish those ends that the Marine Corps has not only justified its existence over the entire course of the national history of the United States but that it is deserving on its merits of greater consideration from the standpoint of strength and its voice in decisions affecting amphibious operations.

I am inserting in the Record an article by Hanson W. Baldwin appearing in the New York Times of Friday, June 29, entitled "A Tribute to the Marines." I believe the substantial facts as indicated by Mr. Baldwin should be studied by the Members of the House. I invite your attention to the article.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I notice that the other body in its session yesterday made some amendments to the temporary appropriations bill for 1952. I understand the committee has taken the bill back for some revisions. I do feel, however, that in view of the fact that the House the other day under a gag rule had no opportunity to cut down on appropriations, and that the administration leaders on the other side of the House fought vigorously for more, bigger, and better Government spending, under a gag rule, and that the other body has now adopted certain amendments that we on the minority side wanted to put in the bill to save some money, when the bill does come back here to the House you Democrats ought to be anxious to have a roll call so that you can get off the hook. You have marched up the hill for higher spending. Perhaps you can go along with the other body and the things the minority wanted to do the other day but could not do under the gag rule, that is, save a few million dollars for the taxpayer. You ought to ask for a vote. You could march down the hill.

It is unfortunate the Democratic leadership brought in a gag rule so the Republicans could not offer amendments to save money. I predict a long, interesting day.

CEASE-FIRE ORDER

(Mr. REECE of Tennessee asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, news of a possible cease-fire in Korea carries with it fervent hope for peace, with a prayer for an end to the slaughter of our youth. But mingled with this hope—in the minds of many—is grave misgivings that our political leaders may blunder us into a new and tragic double-cross.

We all recall how our State Department effected a cease-fire in China the end result of which was a victory for the Communists. They took advantage of a cease-fire to prepare for the bill. And our allies, the Nationalists, were beaten.

A most unusual situation exists today in Korea and our Eighth Army is hopelessly outnumbered by enemy ground forces who are willing to take rates of attrition as high as 30 Chinese to 1 American. Even so, without our Air Force the Eighth Army could not have survived. We had it from the late General Walker who stated unhesitatingly that the Air Force had saved the Eighth Army from destruction.

Recently the Chinese have built up an air force of several thousand planes. They have built landing strips right up to the front lines. But they cannot operate from these forward landing fields because our Air Force will not permit them to bring gasoline, ammunition, and bombs forward to stock the fields. As a consequence, Red fighters have to be based north of the Yalu River so that by the time they fly south to our lines along the thirty-eighth parallel they have scarcely enough fuel for the return flight to Manchuria. This is one reason why fortunately for us until now the Red Chinese air force has not been a great menace.

However, during the impending cease-fire, the Communists who disregard the sanctity of all commitments, under cover of darkness, will be able to bring forward all the supplies they need to operate fighters from forward bases. In this event their fighters will have sufficient fuel to strike all the way along the South Korean Peninsula and also to strike against our fleet and supply ships. By using these forward bases they will have enough fuel for full-scale operation over our ground forces. Thus, for the first time our Air Force may not be able to extend its heretofore effective support which our ground and naval forces have enjoyed.

In addition, I am advised that a fresh new Chinese Army is resting north of the Yalu River in the Acheson-Marshall sanctuary of Manchuria.

This force also could be moved south under cover of darkness into attack positions facing our troops awaiting results from the cease-fire conversation.

With this new air and ground-force support, the Chinese Reds might well pile up sufficient force during cease-fire conversations to turn the present military stalemate into a Red victory.

In this connection the Congress and the American people have the right to know:

First. Was the cease-fire terms made with the consent of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, or did the State Department, as sometimes in the past, override their military judgment?

Second. Will the cease-fire enable us to withdraw American forces from Korea and also insure a South Korean victory?

Third. Will there be a provision in the terms of cease-fire to prevent the buildup of Red strength, air and ground, which

I have pictured, so that if hostilities are resumed our UN forces will not face new and more effective enemy might?

Fourth. Will the Communists be required to observe the Geneva Convention regarding prisoners of war so that the names and addresses of the American boys who have been taken prisoner will be made known and provision made for their care?

I make these observations not because I lack confidence in General Ridgway but rather because I mistrust our political leadership here in Washington which is directing him. This is the same leadership which suddenly sent General MacArthur into Korea with insufficient and ill-prepared forces. It was only his genius and the resourcefulness of our troops which saved the day.

I make these observations in the hope that General Ridgway will not be placed in a similar inenviable position which will result—through diplomatic blundering—in increased American casualties.

THE RECORD OF THE CONGRESS

(Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I listened with very close attention to the remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] wherein he placed the blame directly upon the policy of the Republican leaders of the House for the inflation which is bound to increase day by day. Evidently the remarks of the gentleman from New York stung the acting minority leader to a reply.

I want to say to the acting minority leader, and to the regular minority leaders that we are making the record today and every day from now on, so that the American people will know who shall be blamed for the squeeze that is being made against the small-business men and the working men and women of this country. They are being squeezed more and more all the time and it is because of that policy, and refusing to hold down prices so that there can be war profiteering. That is all it amounts to, and the record will be made from now on until the close of this session so that the people will know where to put the blame.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

THE MIGRANT LABOR BILL

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I have been trying to come to an understanding of the strong Republican vote in favor of the migrant labor bill earlier this week. I can understand the vote of those Republicans who have canning industries in their districts, and orchards and gardens, who wish to continue their present convenient labor arrangement with the Jamaicans and the Bahamans or displaced Americans. But it is hard for me to understand the vote of those Republicans from agricultural districts who are always greatly disturbed over the importation of any foreign agricul-

tural commodity because they say it is produced by cheap labor. It is hard for me also to understand the vote of those Republicans who oppose the reciprocal trade agreements. They argue that we are admitting, under this program, the products of underpaid and exploited labor. To bring the foreign labor into this country and exploit it here seems to change the picture altogether for them.

DR. BERNARD BRASKAMP

(Mr. HAYS of Arkansas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, the Chaplain of the House, Dr. Bernard Braskamp, is completing this month his fortieth year in the ministry and I rise for the purpose of congratulating him upon his splendid service to his church and to the House. I am sure the Members of the House join in wishing him continued happiness in his profession.

Dr. Braskamp's entire ministry has been spent in the Washington area. When he came to the District of Columbia to begin his active service only two Members of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON], were here. His predecessor, Dr. James Shera Montgomery, had not yet begun his extraordinary service as Chaplain of the House.

Dr. Braskamp entered Grinnell College, Iowa, at the age of 16, received the degree of bachelor of arts from the University of Michigan, master of arts from Princeton University and doctor of divinity from Hanover College, Indiana. He took his theological training in Hartford and Princeton Theological Seminaries.

Our Chaplain is the dean among the 44 ministers in the Washington City Presbytery in the length of service in the active pastorate. I learn that he is now gathering material for a book to be entitled "Forty Years a Minister in the Nation's Capital."

Dr. Braskamp was first associated with the National Presbyterian Church as assistant to Dr. Charles Wood. He next became pastor of the Gurley Memorial Presbyterian Church, named in memory of Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, Chaplain of the United States Senate and pastor of the historic New York Avenue Presbyterian Church where President Abraham Lincoln worshiped. Dr. Braskamp was their leader when the congregation built a new house of worship, also leader and pastor in merging the Gurley and Gunton Temple congregations and in the erection of their present church at Sixteenth and Newton Streets.

In 1929 Dr. Braskamp was elected to the office of moderator of the Washington City Presbytery and in 1940 he was made the moderator of the Synod of Baltimore, which is composed of the 156 churches of Washington, Baltimore, and New Castle. In 1947 he was made a Knight of the Order of the Orange Nassau, the decoration being bestowed upon him by Queen Wilhelmina at a ceremony conducted by Ambassador Loudon in the Netherlands Embassy.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Braskamp belongs to us all, not just to the Presbyterians. I am glad, however, to pay my tribute, in passing, to the profound contribution which his Presbyterian forebears made to the principles of our Government. According to John Findlay, the great Thomas Jefferson, a religious philosopher as well as political leader, was influenced by Presbyterian teachings. Findlay pointed out that one of Jefferson's favorite instructors at William and Mary College was a Scotch Presbyterian, and some of Jefferson's writings inspired him to paraphrase a familiar verse: "Whom the Lord did not predestinate by Scotch ancestors he did foreordain by Scotch instructors."

Without thought of sectarianism, Mr. Speaker, for our Chaplain rises above it, I extend felicitations upon his fortieth anniversary.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very glad the gentleman from Arkansas has made these remarks, because all of us, without regard to our religious conviction, have high esteem for our Chaplain, and deeply respect him. We also have high esteem and fond recollections for his predecessor, that great man of God and country and mankind, Dr. Montgomery.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I am happy to have that expression from our distinguished majority leader.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I join in expressing appreciation of what the gentleman has said about, and my high regard for, Dr. Braskamp.

REV. BERNARD BRASKAMP

(Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Braskamp, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, and to join in the fine sentiments expressed by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] and our distinguished majority leader.

Dr. Braskamp was born in my home town of Alton, Iowa, where he and I grew up as boys together. Since then I have followed his career with great interest and pride. He is filling his position of Chaplain with great credit to himself and honor to the House of Representatives. The people of Alton as well as the Members of the House are proud of him and his accomplishments. We all wish him well as he performs his Christian duties among us from day to day.

REV. BERNARD BRASKAMP

(Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay credit to a marvelous man and one who has filled the shoes of another beloved Chaplain of the House, who retired several years ago.

Dr. Braskamp has given to this House some of the finest years of his life and is a great credit not only to the Congress

of the United States but to the entire country. To have a man like Dr. Braskamp as our spiritual leader in the House of Representatives is one of the high lights of my membership here, and the inspiration found in his morning prayers is uplifting to the entire Congress.

I wish also to mention that the Chaplain who he succeeded, Dr. Montgomery, was a splendid and inspiring man. When Dr. Braskamp undertook to step into the shoes of Dr. Montgomery he indeed assumed a great task. I believe Dr. Braskamp should be recognized today for having done this so well.

PARTY RESPONSIBILITY

(Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, we all join with our good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] in his tribute to our esteemed Chaplain who serves us day in and day out, with marked fidelity to his important responsibilities. How refreshing it would have been today if our remarks could have been limited to such pleasant subjects.

But the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] both, I must say, with commendable candor, have elected to launch a political tirade against the Republicans. That, of course, is their privilege. But if they see fit to adopt that course, they certainly cannot be heard to complain if a few facts are spread upon the record in reply.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania says that the Democrats are now trying to make a record. He points to the vote, for instance, yesterday in which he seeks to create the impression that the Democrats were voting in the interest of the people and the Republicans against their interest. Now it so happens that I voted, I believe, as did the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] on the particular issue we had up yesterday regarding the control of inflation. In other words, we both voted against an amendment offered by the Democrat chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. This move toward which the gentleman from Pennsylvania directs his harangue, however, had a Democrat, not a Republican, sponsor. This is an illustration of the same old shop-worn strategy of trying to pin the blame on the minority for all the actions or shortcomings of the majority. It is a simple matter of arithmetic that the Democrats have a clear majority in both Houses of Congress and control completely not only the legislative but also the executive branch. The complete responsibility for legislation in this body or the lack of it is on the shoulders of the Democratic, not the Republican Party. The Republican is the minority party in this Congress.

Now, if the Democratic Party has not the leadership to control the actions of its own members sufficiently to enact any legislative program, then it is high time that the people elect a Congress

Mr. McCORMACK. In reply to the gentleman from Mississippi, a similar situation would exist on Monday. There would have to be unanimous consent. So I will request the chairman of the Rules Committee to immediately call a meeting of the Rules Committee in the hope it will report out a rule, which, of course, can be brought up today, although it requires a two-thirds vote, but that action the leadership is hoping the Rules Committee will take and the House will support.

The SPEAKER. The House stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair. Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.

RULE SENDING TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS RESOLUTION TO CONFERENCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I submit a privileged report (H. Res. 309, Rept. No. 667) and ask for its immediate consideration.

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendments thereto be, and the same hereby is, taken from the Speaker's table; that the Senate amendments be, and they are hereby, disagreed to be the House; that the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the said joint resolution be, and hereby is, agreed to by the House, and that the Speaker shall immediately appoint conferees without intervening motion.

Sec. 2. It shall be in order to consider the conference report on the said joint resolution when reported notwithstanding the provisions of clause 2, rule XXVIII.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House consider the resolution?

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WILSON of Indiana) there were—ayes 89, noes 12.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and twenty-eight Members are present, a quorum.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the House agreed to consider the resolution.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, due to the urgency and the importance of this matter I shall not take any time. In view of the fact that nearly all of the Members recognize the situation as I do and the need for immediate action, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees on the part of the House: MESSRS. CANNON, ROONEY, GARY, STEFAN, and CLEVINGER.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Mr. COOLEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 984) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 668)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 984) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new title to read as follows:

"TITLE V—AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

"Sec. 501. For the purpose of assisting in such production of agricultural commodities and products as the Secretary of Agriculture deems necessary, by supplying agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico (pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico), the Secretary of Labor is authorized—

"(1) to recruit such workers (including any such workers who have resided in the United States for the preceding five years, or who are temporarily in the United States under legal entry);

"(2) to establish and operate reception centers at or near the places of actual entry of such workers into the continental United States for the purpose of receiving and housing such workers while arrangements are being made for their employment in, or departure from, the continental United States;

"(3) to provide transportation for such workers from recruitment centers outside the continental United States to such reception centers and transportation from such reception centers to such recruitment centers after termination of employment;

"(4) to provide such workers with such subsistence, emergency medical care, and burial expenses (not exceeding \$150 burial expenses in any one case) as may be or become necessary during transportation authorized by paragraph (3) and while such workers are at reception centers;

"(5) to assist such workers and employers in negotiating contracts for agricultural employment (such workers being free to accept or decline agricultural employment with any eligible employer and to choose the type of agricultural employment they desire, and eligible employers being free to offer agricultural employment to any workers of their choice not under contract to other employers);

"(6) to guarantee the performance by employers of provisions of such contracts relating to the payment of wages or the furnishing of transportation.

"Sec. 502. No workers shall be made available under this title to any employer unless such employer enters into an agreement with the United States—

"(1) to indemnify the United States against loss by reason of its guaranty of such employer's contracts;

"(2) to reimburse the United States for essential expenses, not including salaries or expenses of regular department or agency

personnel, incurred by it for the transportation and subsistence of workers under this title in amounts not to exceed \$15 per worker; and

"(3) to pay to the United States, in any case in which a worker is not returned to the reception center in accordance with the contract entered into under section 501 (5), an amount determined by the Secretary of Labor to be equivalent to the normal cost to the employer of returning other workers from the place of employment to such reception center, less any portion thereof required to be paid by other employers.

"Sec. 503. No workers recruited under this title shall be available for employment in any area unless the Secretary of Labor has determined and certified that (1) sufficient domestic workers who are able, willing, and qualified are not available at the time and place needed to perform the work for which such workers are to be employed, (2) the employment of such workers will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic agricultural workers similarly employed, and (3) reasonable efforts have been made to attract domestic workers for such employment at wages and standard hours of work comparable to those offered to foreign workers.

"Sec. 504. Workers recruited under this title who are not citizens of the United States shall be admitted to the United States subject to the immigration laws (or if already in, for not less than the preceding five years or by virtue of legal entry, and otherwise eligible for admission to, the United States may, pursuant to arrangements between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, be permitted to remain therein) for such time and under such conditions as may be specified by the Attorney General but, notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, no penalty bond shall be required which imposes liability upon any person for the failure of any such worker to depart from the United States upon termination of employment: *Provided*, That no workers shall be made available under this title, nor shall any workers made available under this title be permitted to remain in the employ of, any employer who has in his employ any Mexican alien when such employer knows or has reasonable grounds to believe or suspect or by reasonable inquiry could have ascertained that such Mexican alien is not lawfully within the United States.

"Sec. 505. (a) Section 210 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subparagraph as follows:

"(C) Service performed by foreign agricultural workers under contracts entered into in accordance with title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended."

"(b) Section 1426 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subparagraph as follows:

"(C) Service performed by foreign agricultural workers under contracts entered into in accordance with title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended."

"(c) Workers recruited under the provisions of this title shall not be subject to the head tax levied under section 2 of the Immigration Act of 1917 (8 U. S. C., sec. 132).

"Sec. 506. For the purposes of this title, the Secretary of Labor is authorized—

"(1) to enter into agreements with Federal and State agencies; to utilize (pursuant to such agreements) the facilities and services of such agencies; and to allocate or transfer funds or otherwise to pay or reimburse such agencies for expenses in connection therewith;

"(2) to accept and utilize voluntary and uncompensated services; and

"(3) when necessary to supplement the domestic agricultural labor force, to cooperate with the Secretary of State in negotiating

and carrying out agreements or arrangements relating to the employment in the United States, subject to the immigration laws, of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico.

"Sec. 507. For the purposes of this title—
 "(1) The term "agricultural employment" includes services or activities included within the provisions of section 3 (f) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, or section 1426 (h) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, horticultural employment, cotton ginning, compressing and storing, crushing of oil seeds, and the packing, canning, freezing, drying, or other processing of perishable or seasonable agricultural products.

"(2) The term "employer" shall include an association, or other group, of employers, but only if (A) those of its members for whom workers are being obtained are bound, in the event of its default, to carry out the obligations undertaken by it pursuant to section 502, or (B) the Secretary determines that such individual liability is not necessary to assure performance of such obligations.

"Sec. 508. Nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Attorney General, pursuant to the general immigration laws, to permit the importation of aliens of any nationality for agricultural employment as defined in section 507, or to permit any such alien who entered the United States legally to remain for the purpose of engaging in such agricultural employment under such conditions and for such time as he, the Attorney General, shall specify.

"Sec. 509. No workers will be made available under this title for employment after December 31, 1953."

And the House agree to the same.

HAROLD D. COOLEY,
 W. R. POAGE,
 GEORGE GRANT,
 CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
 AUGUST H. ANDRESEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
 CLYDE R. HOEY,
 SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
 GEORGE D. Aiken,
 MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 984) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, submit the following statement in explanation of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment to the bill struck out all after the enacting clause and inserted in lieu thereof the text of the House bill, H. R. 3283, which had been adopted by the House as reported by the Committee on Agriculture.

The bill as agreed upon by the committee of conference and recommended in the accompanying report is a substitute in lieu of the amendment made by the House to the Senate bill. In the main it adopts most of the provisions of the Senate bill with the exception of Section 509, which has been eliminated from the substitute agreed upon by the committee of conference.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to authorize and implement an agreement with Mexico under which Mexican agricultural workers may be available when needed, and when such workers are not available from the domestic labor force, to assist in growing, harvesting, and preparing for consumption crops grown in the United States. It is a

bill which is of great interest and benefit to the consumer, as well as to the farmer engaged in the production of these crops, for with the exception of cotton and sugar beets almost all of the crops on which it is expected such labor may be needed are crops such as fruits and vegetables which move directly to the consumer. If there is insufficient labor to tend or harvest these crops, causing even a temporary shortage or disruption of their movement to market, this is a situation which is certain to be felt immediately by consumers in the form of diminished supplies of such fruits and vegetables and higher prices for those which are on the market. It is essential to the stabilization of our economy that these agricultural commodities be brought to market in sufficient volume to maintain stability of supplies and prices.

Differences between the House bill and the bill agreed upon by the committee of conference and recommended in the accompanying report are explained below:

SECTION 501

The only change in this section is in subsection (1) where the committee of conference has adopted the Senate language requiring that workers eligible for employment under this bill shall be in the United States under legal entry and has added a provision which will permit also the hiring of any Mexican national who has resided in the United States for the previous five years. This will prevent the hiring of so-called "wetbacks" under the contracts authorized by this bill but will permit those Mexicans who actually have lived for many years in the United States, even though their entry might not have conformed to legal requirements, to obtain agricultural work. The committee of conference believes that this provision is necessary in essential justice to the many Mexicans who, because of the closeness of Mexico and the United States and the traditional freedom of movement across the border, may have entered the United States without complying with immigration formalities, but who have been for many years continuous and useful residents in the United States. It should be remembered that even though such Mexicans may meet the requirements of this provision and be acceptable to their American employers, they still cannot be contracted without the consent of the Mexican government.

SECTION 502

In subsection (2) the amount "\$10" is changed to "\$15."

SECTION 503

Two changes are made in this section:

(1) The committee of conference has accepted the Senate requirement that the determination as to the availability of domestic workers for agricultural purposes shall be made by the Secretary of Labor, instead of by the Regional Director, Bureau of Employment Security, United States Department of Labor for the area involved, as provided in the House bill. This appears to the committee of conference to be a relatively minor change, since the Regional Director works under and by delegation of authority from the Secretary of Labor and it is assumed by the committee of conference that, inasmuch as time is frequently of the essence in the hiring of agricultural labor and harvesting of agricultural crops, the Secretary of Labor will delegate to the Regional Director the authority to make these determinations where the time element is important and where reference to the Secretary himself would entail any measurable delay.

(2) The committee of conference also accepted the provision of the Senate bill requiring that the Secretary of Labor must certify before foreign labor may be utilized under the terms of this bill that reasonable efforts have been made to attract domestic

workers for such employment at wages and standard hours of work comparable to those offered to foreign workers.

SECTION 504

Two changes are made by the committee of conference in this section:

(1) On Page 4, Line 12 of the House bill after the word "in" the words "for not less than the preceding five years or" have been added. This is the same change made in section 501 (1) and was discussed under the amendments to that section.

(2) The conference has accepted the proviso to this section contained in the Senate bill which provides that no workers shall be made available under the terms of this bill nor permitted to remain in the employ of any employer who is using "wetback" labor.

SECTION 508

In this section the committee of conference has accepted the House language of subsection (1). This permits the employment of workers made available under the bill in various types of processing plants which are intimately related to and connected with the production of agricultural commodities and which perform functions which must be carried out before those commodities can be made available for use or consumption. Virtually all of these processing plants are located actually out in the country or in small cities and towns which are entirely rural in character. They are affected by the same labor conditions which apply to the farms, orchards, and other agricultural operations in the area. In those few instances where processing plants of this type are located in larger cities—where there might be presumed to be some supply of domestic labor available—they will be necessarily removed from agricultural areas and environments to such an extent that the required certification by the Secretary of Labor that domestic labor is not available will in most instances amount to a certification for each individual plant.

In subsection (2) of section 508 the committee of conference has adopted the Senate language which requires that associations who act as employers under the terms of this bill shall be acceptable for that purpose only if the individual members thereof are bound by the obligations made by the association or if the Secretary determines that such individual liability is not necessary.

DOUGLAS AMENDMENT

The committee of conference has eliminated from the bill section 509 of the Senate bill. It has done this on the grounds that this general revision of the immigration laws is not germane to the purpose of this bill, which is that of providing statutory authority for the use of Mexican workers under a contractual relationship between the United States and Mexico and with the workers themselves. The committee of conference is sympathetic to the objectives of eliminating the abuses which have stemmed from the employment of wetback labor. It believes that the bill reported herewith will go far in correcting that situation and that any general revision of the immigration laws which may be necessary to further improve this situation should be made by the committees of the respective Houses having a jurisdiction over that subject matter. The committee recognizes as a matter of general knowledge that such legislation is now pending in the Senate and that the appropriate committee of the House has undertaken hearings and investigations for the purpose of bringing out such legislation in the House if it is found to be necessary.

The committee believes that this bill will, in fact, do much to help solve this vexing problem. It will provide an open door through which those Mexicans who want to work in the United States can enter

come in, and I think they will come in in that legal way provided in this bill.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that I would gain very little except take up some of the very valuable time of the House which I know the Members are interested in using on other matters, I will withdraw my reservation and say that I am not happy about this legislation as a member of the Committee on Labor. Let me say, however, that this bill got off to a bad start. If it had been referred to the proper committee, the Committee on Labor and Education, we might have fixed some of these weak spots.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the conferees are now meeting on the temporary appropriations resolution. In view of that I think it would be well for the Speaker to declare another recess to await the report of the conferees.

The SPEAKER. The Chair trusts the gentleman will urge the Members to stay within reach of the bells.

Mr. McCORMACK. Expressly I urge the Members to stay here until we definitely know what can be done.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. In all probability there are only one or two questions at issue now in the conference report; is that correct?

Mr. McCORMACK. Probably three of a principal nature.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And in all probability the conferees could reach an agreement soon.

Mr. McCORMACK. I prefer not to express an opinion on that, but I can assure the membership that the leadership will keep in close touch with the conferees and will cooperate with the membership of the House in securing as expeditious action as possible.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And the membership of the House will at least meet their own responsibility if they stay here a while and give the conferees an opportunity to bring back a report.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess/subject to the call of the Chair. The bells will be rung 15 minutes before the House reassembles.

Thereupon (at 4 o'clock and 39 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired (at 7 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.), the House was called to order by the Speaker.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

Mr. CANNON submitted the following conference report and statement on the resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 669)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) "making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 6.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 8, and 9, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment, insert the following: "(e) Such amounts (but not to exceed \$2,500,000 for International Development) as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951, of projects and activities under applicable appropriations as follows:"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "(not to exceed \$145,000,000)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "and, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated, funds heretofore appropriated for Mutual Defense Assistance, Economic Cooperation (to be available only for the purposes of the "India Emergency Food Aid Act of 1951"), and China Area Aid shall remain available (but not beyond the limiting date specified in clause (c) of section 4) for programs, projects, and activities initiated prior to July 1, 1951."; and the Senate agree to the same.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
KARL STEFAN,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
PAT MCCARRAN,
HOMER FERGUSON,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other pur-

poses, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1, bases available funds on first quarter (except Department of Defense) as proposed by the Senate instead of fourth quarter as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3, restrict obligations by Department of Defense to not in excess of fifty percent more than provided in fourth quarter of fiscal year 1951 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 4, 5, and 6, provide for Mutual Defense, Economic Cooperation, China Area Aid, International Development and Institute of Inter-American Affairs as proposed by the House but limits amount for Economic Cooperation to \$145,000,000 and International Development to \$2,500,000.

Amendment No. 7, reappropriates funds as proposed by the House but provides that funds reappropriated for Economic Cooperation shall be available only for the purposes of the Indian Emergency Food Aid Act.

Amendment No. 8, bases funds available to the District of Columbia on the first quarter as proposed by the Senate instead of the fourth quarter as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 9, restricts purchases of passenger carrying vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
J. VAUGHAN GARY,
KARL STEFAN,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, this statement embodies a complete agreement on all items in disagreement between the two Houses. The conference report is approved and signed by all managers on the part of the House and all managers on the part of the Senate. It was a very satisfactory conference, and the report here submitted meets with the approval of all conferees, both of the House and the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, this report is agreeable to the minority members of the conference committee and to most Members on this side of the aisle. I feel that the resolution as adopted by the conferees is a great improvement over the House resolution. There is considerable savings in it, and I think we protect the military and all defense because it allows them the same rate of expenditure as was allowed for the fourth quarter, but it leaves expenditures of other governmental activities on the basis of the first quarter. The minority would have offered some of these helpful amendments if the closed rule had not been adopted.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to urge all Members to support this conference report. I have also asked for this time to point out that the difficulty in which we found ourselves today was to a great extent absolutely unnecessary.

Two days ago we had before this House a rule to consider the resolution which is now before us. That rule was a gag rule which prohibited the membership of this House from working its will on this particular resolution. By the narrow margin of four votes, that closed or gag rule which shut off the offering of amendments was adopted by the House. Had that rule been defeated, as I announced at that time, I would have then offered an amendment to the rule that would have stricken out the gag portion of the resolution and permitted amendments to the joint resolution, and in turn would have allowed us, the elected representatives of the people in the House of Representatives, to speak the true wishes of the American people. As the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] so ably pointed out during general debate on the resolution, had there been an opportunity to offer amendments to the resolution, most of the amendments which were written into it by the other body would, at least, in substance, been presented to the House and, in my opinion, would have been adopted. As a result of the gag or the closed rule, we did not have the opportunity to offer or vote on those amendments.

The resolution went to the other body, where amendments similar in substance to those we expected and desired to offer in the House were written into the resolution. I am happy to say that the substance of most of those amendments that were adopted in the other body are included in the conference report. In fact, it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the conference report strengthens the amendments which were offered in the other body and even goes further in carrying out the desire that we in the minority had for original action here in the House than anything that I have seen in a legislative way for a long time.

Perhaps we should draw a lesson from that which has happened, because we have just caused ourselves a great deal of trouble. We found if we adopt a gag rule shutting off debate here in the House on an important matter such as this, that the other body where they have free debate and free opportunity to offer amendments does act and does carry out the real demand of the taxpayers that the Congress take some concrete action in stopping the Federal Government from dissipating the taxpayer's money on nondefense items. They have acted in this case and they have reported through this conference committee a much better resolution than we had here in the House as originally adopted and I am hoping each and every Member of the body can now support this resolution.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the ideal system of legislative procedure has two primary objectives—to protect the rights

of the minority and, as the distinguished Parliamentarian of the House, Mr. Deschler, well says in the preface to the House Manual, to permit a majority to work its will in the face of the opposition of an obstructive minority.

Mr. Speaker, we always invite the cooperation of the minority. But where obstruction replaces cooperation the rules of the House confer on the majority not only the right but the duty of enacting needed legislation, regardless of that obstruction.

Certainly the occasion warrants the exercise of that duty. And certainly the action of the majority in adopting the rule referred to by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] is warranted and vindicated here this afternoon.

Here in the closing hours of the fiscal year, with the deadline only 4 hours away, when the minority has interposed every possible obstacle to the orderly consideration of a continuing resolution, although such resolutions have for time immemorial been passed by general consent, the majority has no choice but to employ the previous question or any other procedure necessary to continue the operation of the Government for the next 30 days.

But the gentleman goes even further and makes the astounding statement that the conference report before the House conforms to the Senate amendments. Nothing could be further from the facts, as even a cursory reading of the report and the statement will indicate.

The report before the House is—in its major provisions—the resolution passed by the House and messaged to the Senate. Only in such minor respects as changes from one quarter to another, limitation of ECA appropriations to \$145,000,000, and technical assistance programs to \$2,500,000, did the House accede to the Senate.

In the essential features of the continuing resolution, such as reduction of mutual defense assistance from \$900,000,000 to \$250,000,000 attempted by the Senate, reduction of China area aid, Formosa, and southwest Asia, by something like 80 percent, elimination of \$456,000,000 of unobligated balances for foreign aid purposes, reduction of support for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, drastic changes which would have left General Eisenhower's forces without critical equipment and imperiled the success of our efforts to unite the free nations of Europe and bring about permanent peace, the Senate yielded. And the resolution as it goes to the President is so predominantly the House version, that we can be assured it will meet with the President's approval.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Would not the very fact that the result in defeating the opponents of the Eisenhower plan in their attempt to continue the flow of funds to General Eisenhower, in order to prevail upon the countries of Western Europe to ban together in a common defense against communism, justify the

procedure taken in the past 2 days? In the action now before the House those opponents of the Eisenhower plan have been defeated thoroughly and decisively.

Mr. CANNON. Unquestionably. The Senate amendments cut the Eisenhower program and the Eisenhower funds to less than one-third of those provided by the House. The extent to which the other body went, in its efforts to strip the resolution, is apparent when it is remembered that the amendment proposed by the minority when the measure was before the House, proposed to reduce General Eisenhower's funds only one-third of the high quarter, whereas the Senate amendments, rejected in the pending conference report, proposed to reduce them two-thirds of the low quarter.

At this crucial hour in international relations, when General Eisenhower is winning the support and confidence of all European allies, this conference report prevents interference with his program by rejecting the Senate amendments and providing the full amount carried by the resolution as it passed the House and went to the Senate.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of our Committee on Appropriations to clarify a situation which troubles me. I received the impression from the gentleman from Ohio, representing the minority, that in this conference report practically everything was in it that the Senate had written into it. Now I get the impression from the gentleman from Missouri that the conference report does not include what the Senate wanted or what the House wanted in it. I would like to have a little clarification now.

Mr. CANNON. The gentleman need not listen to either the gentleman from Ohio or the gentleman from Missouri. All that it is necessary for him to do to understand the situation fully, is to examine the statement just read from the desk.

Mr. Speaker, unless someone else desires to be heard, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 256, nays 12, answered "present" 1, not voting 163, as follows:

[Roll No. 100]

YEAS—256

Aandahl	Aspinall	Berry
Abernethy	Auchincloss	Betts
Agair	Baker	Blackney
Addonizio	Baring	Blatnik
Albert	Barrett	Bosone
Allen, Calif.	Bates, Mass.	Bow
Andersen,	Battle	Boykin
H. Carl	Beamer	Bramblett
Andresen,	Beckworth	Brehm
August H.	Belcher	Brown, Ga.
Andrews	Bennett, Fla.	Brown, Ohio
Anfuso	Bennett, Mich.	Brownson
Angell	Bentsen	Budge

Burdick	Hays, Ark.	Nicholson	Evins	Kluczynski	Roberts	Mr. Morrison with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.
Burleson	Hedrick	O'Brien, Mich.	Fallon	Larcade	Robeson	Mr. Camp with Mr. Stockman.
Burnside	Heller	O'Toole	Fernandez	Latham	Rogers, Fla.	Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Taylor.
Burton	Herlong	Passman	Fine	LeCompte	Roosevelt	Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Cunningham.
Bush	Heselton	Patman	Fisher	McCarthy	Sabath	
Canfield	Hess	Patten	Flood	McCulloch	St. George	
Cannon	Hill	Patterson	Fogarty	McGregor	Scott, Hardie	
Case	Hillings	Perkins	Fugate	McMillan	Scott,	
Chelf	Hinshaw	Philbin	Garmatz	Mansfield	Hugh D., Jr.	
Chenoweth	Hoeben	Phillips	Gathings	Martin, Iowa	Secret	
Chudoff	Holfield	Pickett	Gillette	Martin, Mass.	Shafer	
Clevenger	Holmes	Polk	Gossett	Mason	Sheehan	
Cole, Kans.	Hope	Price	Gwinn	Morrow	Short	
Cole, N. Y.	Horan	Priest	Hagen	Morano	Sikes	
Colmer	Howell	Rabaut	Hale	Morgan	Smith, Va.	
Combs	Hull	Rains	Hall,	Morrison	Smith, Wis.	
Cooley	Hunter	Reams	Leonard W.	Murray, Tenn.	Stanley	
Cooper	Irving	Reece, Tenn.	Halleck	Murray, Wis.	Stockman	
Corbett	Jackson, Calif.	Reed, Ill.	Hardy	Norblad	Taber	
Crosser	James	Reed, N. Y.	Harrison, Va.	Norrell	Tackett	
Crumpacker	Jarnan	Rhodes	Hays, Ohio	O'Brien, Ill.	Taylor	
Curtis, Nebr.	Javits	Ribicoff	Hébert	O'Hara	Towe	
Dague	Jensen	Richards	Heffernan	O'Konski	Trimble	
Davis, Wis.	Johnson	Rodino	Herter	O'Neill	Vail	
Dawson	Jones,	Rogers, Colo.	Hoffman, Ill.	Ostertag	Van Pelt	
Deane	Woodrow W.	Rogers, Mass.	Hoffman, Mich.	Poage	Vorys	
DeGraffenried	Judd	Rogers, Tex.	Jackson, Wash.	Potter	Weichel	
Dempsey	Karsten, Mo.	Rooney	Jenkins	Poulson	Welch	
Denton	Kearns	Sadlak	Jonas	Powell	Werdel	
Devereux	Keating	Sasser	Jones, Ala.	Preston	Whitten	
D'Ewart	Kelly, N. Y.	Saylor	Jones, Mo.	Prouty	Widnall	
Dollinger	Kennedy	Schwabe	Jones,	Quinn	Wigglesworth	
Donohue	Kerr	Scrivner	Hamilton C.	Radwan	Williams, Miss.	
Donovan	Kersten, Wis.	Scudder	Kean	Ramsay	Wolcott	
Dorn	King	Seely-Brown	Kearney	Redden	Wolverton	
Doyle	Kirwan	Shelley	Kelley, Pa.	Rees, Kans.	Wood, Ga.	
Eberhart	Lane	Sheppard	Keogh	Regan	Woodruff	
Elliot	Lanham	Sieminski	Kilburn	Riehlman	Yorty	
Ellsworth	Lantaff	Simpson, Pa.	Kilday	Riley		
Elston	Lesinski	Sittler	Klein	Rivers		
Engle	Lind	Smith, Miss.				
Feighan	Lovre	Spence				
Fellows	Lucas	Springer				
Fenton	Lyle	Staggers				
Forand	McConnell	Steed				
Ford	McCormack	Stefan				
Forrester	McDonough	Stigler				
Frazier	McGrath	Sutton				
Fulton	McGuire	Talle				
Furcolo	McKinnon	Teague				
Gamble	McMullen	Thomas				
Gary	McVey	Thompson,				
Gavin	Machrowicz	Mich.				
George	Mack, Ill.	Thompson, Tex.				
Golden	Mack, Wash.	Thornberry				
Goodwin	Madden	Tollefson				
Gordon	Magee	Van Zandt				
Gore	Mahon	Vaughn				
Graham	Marshall	Vinson				
Granahan	Meador	Vursell				
Granger	Miller, Calif.	Walter				
Grant	Miller, Md.	Watts				
Green	Miller, Nebr.	Wharton				
Greenwood	Miller, N. Y.	Wheeler				
Gregory	Mills	Whitaker				
Hall,	Mitchell	Wickersham				
Edwin Arthur	Morris	Wier				
Hand	Morton	Williams, N. Y.				
Harden	Moulder	Willis				
Harris	Multer	Wilson, Tex.				
Harrison, Wyo.	Mumma	Winstead				
Hart	Murdock	Withrow				
Harvey	Murphy	Yates				
Havener	Nelson	Zablocki				

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Anderson, Calif.

NAYS—12

Bishop	Gross	Smith, Kans.
Busbey	Jenison	Velde
Church	Rankin	Wilson, Ind.
Crawford	Simpson, Ill.	Wood, Idaho

NOT VOTING—163

Abbott	Bonner	Clemente
Allen, Ill.	Bray	Cotton
Allen, La.	Breen	Coudert
Arends	Brooks	Cox
Armstrong	Bryson	Cunningham
Ayres	Buckley	Curtis, Mo.
Bailey	Buffett	Davis, Ga.
Bakewell	Butler	Davis, Tenn.
Barden	Byrne, N. Y.	Delaney
Bates, Ky.	Byrnes, Wis.	Denny
Beall	Camp	Dingell
Bender	Carlyle	Dolliver
Boggs, Del.	Carnahan	Dondero
Boggs, La.	Celler	Doughton
Bolling	Chatham	Durham
Bolton	Chiperfield	Eaton

So the conference report was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Tackett for, with Mr. Anderson of California against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Celler with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Yorty with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Wolverton.
Mr. Fine with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Jenkins.
Mr. Flood with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Evins with Mr. Short.
Mr. Murray of Tennessee with Mr. Taber.
Mr. Roberts with Mr. Towe.
Mr. Trimble with Mr. Kean.
Mr. Whitten with Mr. Bakewell.
Mr. Williams with Mr. Beall.
Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. McGregor.

Mr. Redden with Mr. Coudert.
Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Gwinn.
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Bender.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Mason.
Mr. Harrison of Virginia with Mr. Prouty.
Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Dondero.
Mr. Stanley with Mr. Dolliver.
Mr. Fugate with Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Hardy with Mr. Herter.
Mr. Robeson with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Durham with Mr. Latham.
Mr. Abbott with Mr. Kearney.
Mr. Mansfield with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.
Mr. Jackson of Washington with Mr. Weichel.

Mr. Powell with Mr. Widnall.
Mr. Rivers with Mr. Wigglesworth.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Ostertag.
Mr. Preston with Mrs. St. George.
Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Shafer.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Butler.
Mr. Kilday with Mr. Werdel.
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Hardie Scott.
Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Morgan with Mrs. Bolton.

Mr. Quinn with Mr. Cotton.
Mr. Clemente with Mr. Morano.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Cox with Mr. Chipfield.
Mr. Davis of Georgia with Mr. Buffett.
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Hale.
Mr. Wood of Georgia with Mr. Boggs of Delaware.

Mr. Riley with Mr. Vorys.
Mr. Regan with Mr. Wolcott.
Mr. Hays of Ohio with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Riehlman.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Potter.
Mr. Chatham with Mr. Poulson.
Mr. Carlyle with Mr. O'Hara.
Mr. Carnahan with Mr. Norblad.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Gathings with Mr. Martin of Iowa.
Mr. Boggs of Louisiana with Mr. Denny.
Mr. Bryson with Mr. Curtis of Missouri.
Mr. Bolling with Mr. Hagen.
Mr. Bailey with Mr. Sheehan.
Mr. Norrell with Mr. Radwan.
Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Brooks with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.
Mr. McMillan of South Carolina with Mr. Bray.

Mr. Sabath with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Secret with Mr. Rees of Kansas.
Mr. Jones of Missouri with Mr. Van Pelt.
Mr. Hamilton C. Jones with Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. TACKETT. Had he been present he would have voted "yea." I withdraw my vote of "nay" and vote "present."

Mr. BUDGE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. GROSS, Mr. RANKIN, and Mrs. CHURCH changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] is recognized for 10 minutes.

TEEN-AGE DRUG ADDICTION

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, teen-age drug addiction is a world-wide social danger. It is found not only in the United States but also in Canada, Turkey, Germany, Japan, China, even in London where there has been considerable disclosure of B-bop marijuana parties.

Our representative at the United Nations, Dr. Harry J. Anslinger, Federal Commissioner of Narcotics, has urged all nations to examine their situations very closely making no attempt to conceal the real facts with their threat to civilization. He insists that confidential reports from abroad paint a terrifying picture of teen-age addiction.

As a member of the House subcommittee having jurisdiction over Treas-

ury Department appropriations, I sponsored and obtained for the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, extra funds to help ferret out illegal sources of supply in Europe and to break up a number of foreign gangs smuggling heroine into our country. This was in 1949 and both Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder and Dr. Anslinger have told our committee the monies allowed, a comparatively meager sum, brought extraordinary dividends.

Appraising the situation in the light of current developments and after recent talks with Dr. Anslinger, I believe that his small bureau of 189 agents should be augmented at once. It is my understanding that he would like to have about 75 more agents and I believe that every one should be allowed.

Dr. Anslinger believes that the threat in the United States can be erased with this additional help in his Bureau plus a more realistic attitude and cooperation on the part of our States and cities with stiffer penalties being imposed by the courts.

The Treasury Department seeks the enactment of House bill 3490 by Representative Boggs, of Louisiana, and Senate bill 1702 by Senator DIRKSEN, of Illinois, providing for stiffer penalties for dope peddlers. The Boggs bill imposes graduated prison sentences for first, second, and third offenders and the Dirksen bill permits the imposition of the death penalty on those who sell dope to teenagers, the juries having power to recommend life sentences in lieu thereof. Today the average sentence imposed in the Nation is 16 months and according to Dr. Anslinger the peddler considers this a good calculated risk. "For example," he says, "we work on a group of 50 peddlers in a large city, send them to the penitentiary and then begin working on another group who have replaced them. By the time this second group is processed through the courts the first group is back peddling."

I am informed by the Treasury Department that only three States in the Union now have State narcotic enforcement agencies to take the burden off the local enforcement offices of the Federal Government. These are California, Pennsylvania, and Florida. Dr. Anslinger is now asking that the cities of our country enact an ordinance, which I will later read in full, making drug addiction a communicable disease. "When we put this up to the cities," Dr. Anslinger told me this morning, "they reply that the Federal Government has a hospital and recently several cities which were considering this ordinance concluded that after all Federal hospitalization was the thing to offer. The cities can easily discover the drug addicts through police and juvenile authorities and should quarantine these cases in a hospital because criminals make addicts, addicts make criminals, and addicts make addicts. Each addict soon pyramids into 16 addicts as he spreads disease through association." Then Dr. Anslinger made a second statement which is a challenge to local government everywhere in America. He said, "We have much oratory in the cities but no action when it comes to this vital social danger." He

was referring to the need of local hospitalization and he added that local government in America had provided absolutely no hospital beds whatever.

Mr. Speaker, please listen to this and I quote directly Dr. Anslinger's words:

Another point is that so many people think that education is the answer. The real trouble is the breakdown of the family. Neither the police nor the schools can do much in combating this evil without the cooperation of the parents. You can't bring the children up like alley cats and expect the teachers to save them from drug addiction. There must be cooperation between the home and the teachers. A recent United Nations resolution points out that direct propaganda and education are definitely dangerous. This has been referred to the United Nations Educational and Social Organization for study. When the League of Nations studied this question, it was concluded from the replies of 68 governments that all educational methods or direct propaganda should be open to controversy and grave objection. In this connection, commercial racketeers are already peddling motion pictures showing teen-age addiction. Recently in Baltimore civic and educational groups rejected such a picture after viewing it, being alarmed about the fact that it would spread addiction. A recent film on this subject shows methods of injection, new ways of shoplifting, and the art of prostitution. All such films which have come to our attention will spread addiction.

Besides the ordinance to provide local commitment and treatment of narcotic drug addicts, Dr. Anslinger is hopeful that on the State level all States will soon enact the following amendment to the penalty provisions of the Uniform State Narcotic Drug Act. It is, in effect, a Boggs Act for the States:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO PENALTY PROVISIONS OF THE UNIFORM STATE NARCOTIC DRUG ACT

Whoever violates any provision of this act shall upon conviction be fined not more than (\$) and be imprisoned not less than 2 or more than 5 years. For a second offense, or if, in case of a first conviction of violation of any provision of this act, the offender shall previously have been convicted of any violation of the laws of the United States or of any other State, Territory, or district relating to narcotic drugs or marijuana, the offender shall be fined not more than (\$) and be imprisoned not less than 5 or more than 10 years. For a third or subsequent offense, or if the offender shall previously have been convicted two or more times in the aggregate of any violation of the law of the United States or of any other State, Territory, or district relating to narcotic drugs or marijuana, the offender shall be fined not more than (\$) and be imprisoned not less than 10 or more than 20 years.

Except in the case of conviction for a first offense for violation of the provisions of this act, the imposition or execution of sentence shall not be suspended and probation or parole shall not be granted until the minimum imprisonment herein provided for the offense shall have been served.

I now read the suggested ordinance to provide for the commitment and treatment of nonmedical drug addicts in the cities of our Nation:

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE COMMITMENT AND TREATMENT OF NONMEDICAL DRUG ADDICTS

Be it ordained by the city council of

1. That any (city magistrate or city judge) upon the voluntary application to him of any nonmedical habitual user of narcotic

drugs, shall commit such person to any hospital (or specified hospital) maintained by the city of ----- which must receive such addict for treatment of drug addiction.

2. Whenever a complaint is made to any (city magistrate or city judge) that any person is a nonmedical habitual user of any narcotic drug, accompanied by a certificate executed by the city health officer certifying that such person is a nonmedical habitual user of narcotic drugs, he shall commit such person to any hospital (or specified hospital) maintained by the city of ----- which must receive such person for treatment of drug addiction.

3. Discharge. No person, whether committed upon voluntary application or upon complaint being filed, shall be discharged sooner than 6 months from the date of such commitment, unless the city health officer shall certify to the committing magistrate that any person so committed has received maximum benefit from such treatment.

4. For the purposes of this ordinance a nonmedical habitual user of narcotic drugs shall mean any person who uses narcotic drugs merely to satisfy a craving for such drugs and who does not have a legitimate medical need for narcotic drugs.

Mr. Speaker, may I say in closing that in my work on the House Appropriations Committee I have never met a more able, a more sincere administrator than Dr. Anslinger, and in my studies of this narcotic problem I have come to know that the nations of the world regard him as the world's No. 1 authority on the subject. He has always been very frank and forthright in his presentations and requests, and I am hopeful now that the Congress will not delay doing its part and that the cities of our land will realize the urgent necessity of their active cooperation and participation in meeting this threat to civilization. Dr. Anslinger and his loyal staff are getting fed up on oratory and they rightfully ask now for action. Let us give it to them.

Mr. HAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. HAND. I know of the great work that the gentleman has done in this field and I want to compliment him on the study he has given the matter. He is attacking a very serious problem and I hope he will continue with the good work he is doing in connection therewith.

Mr. CANFIELD. I thank the gentleman. I know of the gentleman's long-time interest in this problem and I thank him for the help he has given our subcommittee in our approach to the problem.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman on interesting himself in this very important subject. Just this very day I received a letter from a very outstanding attorney in the area in which I live and although the section in which I live, I am sure, has not been characterized by this drug difficulty nearly as much as some others, yet it is recognized and I think it is very timely that we all be devoting every possible effort to trying to stamp it out.

Mr. CANFIELD. I know the gentleman is seriously concerned about this problem and I thank him.

HOUSE - June 30.

24. **TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS.** Agreed, 256-12, to the conference report on H. J. Res. 277, making temporary appropriations through July 31 pending enactment of the regular bills (pp. 7715, 7719-21, 7728). The Senate also agreed to the conference report (pp. 7704, 7719), thus clearing the measure for the President. Rep. Miller, Nebr., criticized the measure (p. 7709).

The conference report bases available funds on the first quarter (except Defense Department) as proposed by the Senate instead of the fourth quarter as proposed by the House; provides for Economic Cooperation, China Area Aid, International Development, and Institute of Inter-American Affairs as proposed by the House but limits the amounts for Economic Cooperation to \$145,000,000 and International Development to \$2,500,000; reappropriates funds as proposed by the House but provides that such funds for Economic Cooperation shall be available only for the purposes of the Indian Emergency Food Aid Act; and restricts automobile purchases as proposed by the Senate.
25. **FARM LABOR.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 984, to provide for importation of farm laborers from Mexico (pp. 7695-703, 7715-19, 7709-10, 7728). This bill will now be sent to the President.
26. **SUGAR ACT.** Rep. Hill, Colo., claimed that John W. Ball's recent Washington Post article on the cost of the Sugar Act was a "half truth" in that it gave only the cost and did not list the amounts collected in taxes, and inserted excerpts from the testimony of Lawrence Myers, PMA Sugar Branch, and others on the question (p. 7708).
27. **FARM PROGRAM.** Rep. Beckworth, Tex., inserted various letters from this Department giving information on price-supports for various commodities, acreage allotments, and marketing quotas, and inserted also a Washington Post article discussing leasing of warehouse space by CCC (pp. 7723-8).
28. **ALCOHOL.** Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. J. Res. 73, amending chapter 26 of the Internal Revenue Code so as to facilitate the use of beverage alcohol in the synthetic rubber program (p. 7705). This measure will now be sent to the President.
29. **INFLATION.** Rep. Multer, N. Y., criticized votes against price controls and other methods of controlling inflation (pp. 7707-8).
30. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Rep. Jensen, Iowa, reviewed the activities of the 80th Congress, referring to REA, soil conservation, price-support, and other programs (pp. 7712-3).
31. **ADJOURNED** until Mon., July 2 (p. 7728). Majority Leader McCormack announced the program for this week as follows: Mon., Consent Calendar; Tues., Private Calendar; Wed., The Declaration of Independence will be read; and Thurs. and the balance of the week, defense production bill (p. 7706).

SENATE --June 30

32. **FOREIGN AID.** Sen. Schoeppel urged that requests for foreign-aid appropriations be evaluated "in every practical way," and inserted Fulton Lewis' column reprinting a letter contending that Europe does not need our economic aid (pp. 7690-1).
33. **RECESSED** until Mon., July 2 (p. 7704), when consideration of S. 719, the price-discrimination bill, is to be resumed (p. D582).

Remarks of author (pp. A4167-3).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - June 29

13. BEEF PRICES. Rep. Rodino, N. J., inserted and commended an article by Earl Richert quoting Bob C. Cooper, a millionaire cattle man, as favoring price control on livestock (pp. A4168-9).
Rep. Butler, Neb., inserted a McCook Daily Gazette editorial opposing the beef-price rollback (pp. A4176-7).
Sen. Douglas inserted a letter from a cattle feeder favoring price ceilings on beef cattle (p. A4187).
14. FOOD MARKETING. Rep. Jenison, Ill., inserted an article by Louis Ratzesberger describing the services of food merchants to farmers and consumers (p. A4172).
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Reps. Bow, Ohio, and Ford, Mich., spoke in favor of reduced appropriations (pp. A4170, 4189).
16. CRANBERRIES. Sen. Saltonstall inserted an Omaha World-Herald editorial commending Mass. cranberry merchants for developing an industry without price supports (p. A4176).
17. PAY INCREASE. Sen. Langer and Rep. Lane spoke in favor of increases in the pay of Federal employees (pp. A4177, 4189-90).
18. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Roosevelt, N. Y., favoring aid for Israel (pp. A4178-31).
19. LEAVE. Sens. Thye and Langer spoke in favor of a graduated system of leave for Federal employees and inserted a Washington Evening Star editorial on this subject (p. A4190).
20. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Rep. Van Zandt, Pa., inserted a St. Louis Post-Dispatch article quoting Gov. Smith (Mo.) as questioning the desirability of this proposed project (p. A4185).
21. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Reed, N. Y., inserted a Washington Times-Herald editorial opposing continuation of price control (p. A4186).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Shelley, Calif., in favor of amendments to strengthen the Defense Production Act (pp. A4195-7).
22. EDUCATION. Rep. Potter, Mich., inserted an article by a high school teacher stating that there should be more aid for education in general and not so much relative emphasis on vocational education in agriculture, etc. (p. 4201).
23. SUGAR. Rep. Fulton, Pa., inserted an article in the Washington Post by John W. Ball, "Sugar Price Support Is Costliest of All" (p. A4202).

Public Law 70 - 82d Congress
Chapter 202 - 1st Session
H. J. Res. 277

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units in each branch of the Government—

(a) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out of projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were available during the fiscal year 1951 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority (subject to limitations, restrictions, and permissive provisions) would be made available by any appropriation Act enumerated in this subsection, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in such Act: *Provided*, That in any case where the amount to be made available or the authority to be granted under such Act as passed by the House of Representatives is different from that to be made available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be carried out under whichever amount is lesser or whichever authority is more restrictive: *Provided further*, That where an item is included in any such appropriation Act which has been passed by only one House, or where an item is included in only one version of such an Act which has been passed by both Houses, such project or activity shall be carried on under the appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the amount made available under this subsection for any project or activity exceed the amount provided for by the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952 for the period involved: *Provided further*, That no provision which is included in any appropriation act enumerated in this subsection but which was not included in the applicable appropriation act for the fiscal year 1951, and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority provided in this joint resolution unless such provision shall have been included in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House and the Senate: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall apply to the following:

Treasury and Post Office Departments Appropriation Act, 1952;
Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1952;
Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1952;
Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952;
Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1952;
Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1952;
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1952.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for carrying out projects and activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) under the agencies enumerated in this subsection, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained for any such project or activity in the first quarter (except Department of Defense or in the case of projects or activities which were initiated during a subsequent quarter) of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the amount made available hereunder may be increased, where necessary to provide for seasonal variations, on the basis of an annual rate for operations not in excess of that consistent with the rate which obtained in the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the

amount made available under this subsection for any project or activity exceed the amount provided for by the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952 for the period involved and in the case of the Department of Defense that the rate for operation shall not exceed by more than 50 per centum the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That this subsection shall apply to the following:

Legislative Branch:

Senate;

Architect of the Capitol (Senate items);

Department of State;

Department of Justice;

Department of Commerce;

Department of Defense;

The Judiciary;

National Security Council;

National Security Resources Board;

Reconstruction Finance Corporation;

General Services Administration (emergency operating expenses);

National Science Foundation;

Federal Civil Defense Administration;

Selective Service System;

Government and Relief in Occupied Areas;

Government in Occupied Areas of Germany.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate for operations (except as otherwise provided for in this subsection) not in excess of that which obtained in the month of June 1951, of projects and activities, including the Office of Defense Mobilization, under the Defense Production Act of 1950, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1950: *Provided*, That, during the period covered by this joint resolution, obligations outstanding at any one time for expanding defense production under sections 302 and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 shall not exceed, in the aggregate, the total of the amounts made available and authorized to be made available by subsections 304 (b) and (c) of said Act as originally enacted: *Provided further*, That no appropriation or authorization contained herein shall be available for the carrying out of any project or activity (except for liquidation of projects or activities being carried out on June 30, 1951) under the Defense Production Act of 1950 or the Housing and Rent Act of 1950 except those which by the terms of said Acts may be continued after June 30, 1951, or those which may be authorized to be carried out after said date by any extension of, amendment to, or supplementation of, either of said Acts.

(d) Such additional amounts as may be necessary to provide for continuance of an increasing rate for operations under projects or activities for which appropriations, funds, or authorizations are made available under subsections (a), (b), or (c), and for which an increasing rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951 pursuant to appropriations available for that purpose: *Provided*, That in no event shall the rate for operations for Department of Defense permitted by this subsection exceed by more than 50 per centum the rate obtained during the last quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided, however*, That with respect to other Departments and agencies in no event shall the rate for operations permitted by this subsection exceed that contemplated by the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1952: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided for in this subsection shall be available only to the extent authorized by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

(e) Such amounts (but not to exceed \$2,500,000 for International Development) as may be necessary for the carrying out, at a rate not in excess of that which obtained in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951, of projects and activities under applicable appropriations as follows:

- Mutual Defense Assistance;
- China Area Aid;
- Economic Cooperation (not to exceed \$145,000,000);
- International Development;
- Institute of Inter-American Affairs;

and, in addition to the amounts herein appropriated, funds heretofore appropriated for Mutual Defense Assistance, Economic Cooperation (to be available only for the purposes of the "India Emergency Food Aid Act of 1951"), and China Area Aid shall remain available (but not beyond the limiting date specified in clause (c) of section 4) for programs, projects, and activities initiated prior to July 1, 1951.

SEC. 2. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to incur obligations and to make expenditures therefor from applicable funds and revenues of said District, as may be necessary to carry out projects and activities for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were available thereunder during the fiscal year 1951, to the extent and in the manner provided for by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1952, as passed by the House of Representatives, but the rate of operation for such projects and activities shall not exceed that which obtained in the first quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided*, That obligations and expenditures hereunder shall be subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Act insofar as applicable: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners are further authorized to incur obligations and make expenditures, as provided for herein, for the Office of Civil Defense and the Office of Administrator of Rent Control of said District, but the rate of operations for such offices shall not exceed that which obtained in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1951: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section relating to the Office of Administrator of Rent Control shall be effective (except for liquidation of projects or activities being carried out on June 30, 1951) only to such extent as may be provided for by any extension of, amendment to, or supplementation of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act.

SEC. 3. Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution shall be subject not only to those provisions of title XII of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, which constitute permanent law, but also to those provisions of said title (except section 1214) which were applicable only to the fiscal year 1951, and the provisions of section 1302 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, in the same manner as if such annual provisions were contained in, and related to appropriations, funds, and authorizations made available by this joint resolution.

SEC. 4. Appropriations and funds made available, and authority granted, pursuant to this joint resolution, shall be determined under the terms hereof by reference to the status of the pertinent appropriation Acts on June 30, 1951, and Budget estimates on June 22, 1951, and shall remain available in the amount and in the manner so determined until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for herein, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1951, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 5. Expenditures from appropriations, funds, or authorizations made available pursuant to this joint resolution shall be avail-

able without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and shall be charged to any applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 6. No passenger-carrying motor vehicles shall be purchased under the terms of this resolution unless specifically authorized by an appropriation act for a department or agency for the fiscal year 1952.

Approved July 1, 1951.

3540 E